

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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September 26, 1918, Temperature 77° a.m. 79° p.m. Humidity 82%

September 26, 1918, Temperature 80° a.m. 82° p.m. Humidity 80%

8057 日廿月八

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

四拜禮 日廿月九年亥癸

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RENEWED FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

British Attack on Four-Mile Front, EIGHT HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

London, September 24.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A successful operation was carried out this morning in co-operation with the French in the St. Quentin sector.
The English attacked at dawn over a four mile front from the neighbourhood of Omigna River southwards. Good progress was made on the whole of this front and 800 prisoners taken.
Vigorous resistance was encountered at a number of points, especially in the neighbourhood of Seleney, where fighting continued.
We slightly improved our positions north-east of Epehy as a result of local fighting.
Satisfactory Gains.

London, September 24.
Writing on the evening of the 24th inst., Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—This morning there was fighting on a considerable scale north and south of St. Quentin. The French achieved most satisfactory gains in the neighbourhood of L'Epine de Dallon, which is skirted by the main St. Quentin road and was a British fortified position before the retreat in March.
We continued the struggle north-east of Honlon and penetrated as far as Pontreux and high ground east of Frimery, which is a very near sharp elbow in the German defences along the St. Quentin Canal. So far 700 prisoners have been taken.

London, September 25.
A French communiqué states:—West of St. Quentin, in conjunction with the British, we made a fresh advance this morning and captured Francilly Seleney and the village of Dallon, despite vigorous resistance.
Further south, we reached the western outskirts of Giffecourt, capturing 500 prisoners and numerous machine-guns.
Germans, violently attacking Glermes region, on the Vele front, gained a footing in our advanced elements. A counter-attack completely restored our line and yielded fifty prisoners belonging to three regiments.

London, September 25.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing yesterday, says:—By the capture of Dallon and Francilly, each two miles distant from St. Quentin, the French menace both flanks of the heights defending St. Quentin and are appreciably nearer the city. General Debenedy's Army is advancing over most difficult country on both banks of the Somme.

London, September 24.
Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—The weather improved in the evening, but enemy activity was slight and intermittent. We destroyed eight hostile machines and drove down three uncontrollable. Anti aircraft guns brought down two. Four British machines are missing. We dropped one and a half tons of bombs during the day-time and 17½ tons at night-time on aerodromes, railheads and hutments. All the night-fliers returned.

London, September 24.
A German official wireless message says:—We recaptured trench sectors southward of Villers Gaielain and eastward of Epehy.

MARSHAL FOCH INTERVIEWED.

"British Army Fighting Better Than Ever."

London, September 25.
The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Paris on the 24th inst. interviewed Marshal Foch at Headquarters. Marshal Foch said:—The British Army is fighting better than ever. All its losses have been made good. The Americans are splendid and wonderfully gallant in the field. The French Army is the same good old Army as in 1914. No more need be said.

Speaking on the general position, Marshal Foch said:—"The enemy is shaken and tottering but is still holding out. You must not think that we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed the crest of the hill and are now going downhill. If we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better."
Marshal Foch's brain is always working. He keeps a pocket-book in which he jots down instantly any thought occurring to him and when his mind is made up the decision is carried out unwaveringly. He sleeps well and is always in bed before eleven in the evening. He has to be awakened in the morning. He keeps his nerves of iron under control; no events, good or bad, have ever shaken him. He was strong in the bad days, and it is unthinkable that he will lose his head in the hour of victory. His Generals are supremely devoted to him. They admire his intelligence and still more his character, which is modesty itself. He was a passionate smoker of strong cigars till three weeks ago, when a British General presented him with a pipe, after which he smoked only a pipe. Since then he has been inundated with presents of pipes.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

To Come Into Force Next Year.

Washington, September 24.
The House of Representatives has approved a measure making National Prohibition effective from July 1, 1919. The Senate has already passed the measure. The House of Representatives rejected an amendment permitting the importation of wines until May 1. The importation of wines must therefore cease when the President signs the Bill.

THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, September 24.
The German newspapers continue to dwell on the political crisis. It appears, however, that the Centre Party and the National Liberals have decided to support Count Hertling, and it is pointed out that a Left Majority cannot be formed without the Centre. The Northern German Gazette indicates the Government's view of the situation of Parliamentarism. It says there is no reason to go beyond the present system of Government. A Majority Government is the condition of the German Republic.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MACEDONIAN SUCCESSES.

Allies Still Pursuing the Enemy.

FRENCH CAVALRY OCCUPIES PRILEP.

London, September 24.
A French Eastern communiqué states:—The pursuit continues on the whole front from Monastir to Vele. Enemy columns, closely pursued, harassed by our cavalry and machine-gunned and bombed by our aeroplanes, are falling back in the greatest disorder towards Vele, Itip and Strumitsa.

The Allies' left wing from the Monastir front is driving back the enemy upon the Albanian roads.

French cavalry has entered Prilep. The town is intact. Immense booty has been seized.

The Franco-Serbian are progressing northwards beyond the Prilep-Gradsko Road and threaten the Prilep-Vele road.

In the centre, the Serbians who crossed the Vardar by a number of undamaged bridges between Domikaps and Gradsko have established a big bridgehead north of the river. We occupy Enishoba, Karahoculi, Voyshan and Iridi.

The right wing of the Allies, operating on both sides of the Vardar, has reached the line Petrovo, Pavlovica, Ohtvazi and Karagoljar.

The prisoners continue to increase and considerable undamaged booty is found everywhere. During the 22nd inst., twelve guns, including several of heavy calibre, were captured, also a number of new aeroplanes and motor cars and big petrol and food dumps.

The Anglo-Greek Advance.

London, September 24.
A British official message from Salonica says:—The pursuit of the Bulgarians on the Monastir-Doiran front continues.

The Anglo-Greeks have reached the line Pexari, Yurka and Smekvica, where they are in touch with Franco-Greek forces. Our cavalry is heading for Strumitsa. Three six-inch guns, a mountain battery and some field guns have been captured.

London, September 24.
The Serbians' total of Bulgarian prisoners exceeds 12,000, while 140 guns have been captured.

THE MILITARY OUTLOOK.

Conditions on Several Fronts Reviewed.

London, September 24.
Reuter learns that the British have progressed north and north-west of St. Quentin, with the object of straightening the line before the Hindenburg positions.

Eastwards of the Jordan, the Turks are falling back towards Amman, along the Hedjaz Railway, with their communications broken at Detara and the Arabs occupying Meen. The situation of the Turks, especially those along the Hedjaz Railway, is very critical.

On the Salonica front, the British line has been advanced seven miles and has reached the northern shores of Lake Doiran. Our cavalry is pursuing the Bulgars on the Strumitsa Road, their only line of communications. The Serbians have crossed the Vardar on a fifteen-mile front. This line of communication is now in the hands of the Allies. Over half of the Gradsko-Prilep Road is held by the Serbians, who from the south-east are pressing towards Prilep.

The position of the Bulgarian Army is becoming daily more difficult. They are mostly retreating along the Koppula-Istip Road, but the Serbians are within striking distance of this road, which will shortly be cut, after which it is difficult to see how the Bulgarians can be extricated. A certain number may reach Albania, where there are Austrian detachments, but it is most difficult country and the Albanians dislike the Bulgars. It is understood that skilled German officers are with the Bulgars.

A French Summary.

Paris, September 24.
A Havas message says:—Marshal Foch's strategy is irrepensible. The fronts first in Palestine and then in the Balkans are eroded. The Bulgar rout is complete over a front of 90 miles. From Monastir to Lake Doiran the defensive line is broken and the enemy is in full retreat. Roads and railways have been cut and enormous booty captured. The Serbs and French broke the line with magnificent audacity in a pursuit of 25 miles in a single day. The Bulgars on the eastern part of the mountain line are outflanked. Railway trains have been captured and the enemy is retreating in indescribable disorder. There are signs of the complete demoralisation of the main railway line from Uskub to Mit.

Constantinople has been twice bombed, at Haidar Pasha Station and Stamboul in two night raids, in co-operation with Greek naval aircraft.

The whole Turkish Army in Palestine has been routed. British cavalry are pushing towards Damascus, while 25,000 prisoners and practically all the enemy guns have been taken. The booty is enormous. Infantry and artillery will very soon be within reach of Damascus. The political effects are even more important than the military results. The Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies have been totally crushed and Nablis taken by Australian and French mounted troops. Londocers and Indian Infantry took Nasserth. General Liman von Sanders, the Turkish Generalissimo, left Nasserth on the previous evening.

By the constant pressure of the British troops, the defence zone of the Hindenburg Line diminishes every day. Venduill fort and village, three miles north of La Fere, have been captured by the French.

German Explanation of Failure.

Amsterdam, September 25.
In the Reichstag, General von Wrisberg, explaining the military situation on the Western Front, attributed the failure of the German blow east of Rheims to the impossibility of securing a surprise. The subsequent Allied successes were largely due to the English bringing over their Home Army and to the intervention of American Divisions. He admitted that the British attack on August 8 was "a great success."

STONEHENGE FOR THE NATION.

London, September 24.
Mr. C. H. E. Burt has presented Stonehenge to the nation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PALESTINE VICTORIES.

Evidences of the Turkish Disaster.

TERRIBLE TOLL BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

London, September 25.
Mr. Massey, writing from Nablis on the 23rd inst., says:—No veteran has seen a sight so remarkable as that witnessed to-day on the six-mile stretch of road from Nablis to Wadifarah, which is covered with the debris of the Turkish Army. In this area alone 37 guns, a thousand vehicles, a hundred motor-lorries and a mass of impediments like field kitchens and water carts have been found. The road is black with carcasses of thousands of animals and dead Turks and Germans.

This is the work of Welsh, Irish and Indian infantry, with artillery behind and airmen in front. When the guns began to shell the retreating transport, airmen swooped down to two hundred feet and bombed the head of the column, flight succeeding flight till the column was reduced to a broken mass.

Irish and Indian troops played a great part. They marched twenty-one miles in thirty-six hours over an endless succession of mountains and deep, rocky valleys, fighting incessantly.

Thanksgiving Services.

London, September 25.
The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed letters to the Diocesan Bishops of England and Wales suggesting special thanks at services on the 29th inst. for the deliverance of the Holy Land from the Turks. A service of thanksgiving is being held in Westminster Abbey on Sunday.

The Commander of the Arabs.

Paris, September 24.
The *Revue de Paris* states that Colonel Lawrence commanded the Arab force which cut the Hedjaz Railway at Deres.

THE OCCUPATION OF BELGIUM.

Count Hertling Revives the Self-Defence Legend.

London, September 25.
In the course of a speech (the first part of which is not heard), Count Hertling said the Austrians hold large tracts in Italy, while the way the Germans have been repelling the Anglo-French and American attacks on the Western Front during the past few days showed that the old spirit was alive and that the attempts to break through would fail. There was therefore no reason to lose confidence, which would be unbecomingly timid and base ingratitude. He boasted that Hindenburg and Ludendorff, as previously, would be equal to the situation and the enemies' premature cries of victory would soon die away, but the Army on the home front must be united. He appealed to fathers and mothers at home not to leave their sons and husbands at the front in the lurch now when everything was at stake and reiterated it was a war of defence, saying "Only to defend ourselves we invaded Belgium." Count Hertling said he emphasized that most energetically, owing to the base misuse of a well-known phrase by the first War Chancellor in admitting the transgression when Germany invaded Belgium. "But, as for individuals, so is there also for States another law, namely, self-defence." Continuing he alleged that Germany had grounds for assuming that if she did not act quickly the enemy would anticipate and invade her. Moreover, Germany's conscience was clear, because she offered the Belgians money for a promise of neutrality when Belgium was first over-run, which offer was even repeated after Liege.

Count Hertling denied that Germany was striving for worldwide hegemony. He said a world-war was prepared years ago by the known encircling policy of King Edward. The match was not put to the powder by Prussian Militarists, but while the Kaiser to the last moment was endeavouring to preserve peace, the Russian Militarists effected a mobilisation against the will of a weak Tsar and thereby war was unavoidable. Germany could calmly await the judgment of posterity. It was true that an unparalleled enemy campaign of lies obscured the truth, with the result that hatred of Germany had arisen in enemy populations which choked all moderation and just judgment. M. Clemenceau's last speech, in fanatical hatred and coarseness of mind, surpassed everything hitherto achieved.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

The Official German Standpoint.

Amsterdam, September 25.
Admiral von Hintze, referring in the Reichstag to the Austro-Hungarian Peace Note, said the German Government did not think this the most suitable moment for a renewal of such appeals, when the enemy was suffering from war psychosis and the intoxication of victory. The appeal, however, had been despatched, and Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria forthwith adhered thereto.

ITALIAN VISITORS HONOURED.

Paris, September 24.
A Havas message says:—London has given a welcome to Italian guests, Prince Prispero Colonna, the Mayor of Rome and Signor Marconi, being the guests of the British Government. They were received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace. A demonstration was held in Hyde Park at which Prince Borghese said:—"Italy threw her whole soul and strength into the war with Great Britain and the other Allies to achieve a reign of justice and liberty for all nations and a lasting peace."

GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA.

A New Non-Bolshevik Move.

Paris, September 24.
A message from Vladivostok says a Conference attended by many members of the All Russian Constituent Assembly is being held at Ufa, the Social Revolutionary leader, M. Artzenkoff, presiding and M. Pashkov, President of the National Constituent Assembly, presiding. M. Pashkov aims at the formation of a single anti-Bolshevik Government, and M. Artzenkoff aims at the formation of a single anti-Bolshevik Government, and M. Pashkov aims at the formation of a single anti-Bolshevik Government.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

"SUMMER TIME" ENDING.

Paris, Sept. 24.
A Havas message says summer time in Great Britain ends on October 1st and in France on October 6th.

THE LATE BARON MOTONO.

Paris, Sept. 24.
A Havas message says the late Baron Motono, Japanese Foreign Minister, is praised throughout the French press as a friend of the Entente.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

More Internment Rumours.

It has been reported that during this month the Chinese Government will begin internment of the Germans and Austrians living in the country, say the Japan Chronicle. One report states that a list of the "most dangerous" has been compiled and that these will be interned first. Two internment camps have now been prepared. One is a temple with a thousand rooms at Mingtang-shan, about thirty miles from Peking in the Western Hills. The other camp is at Nanjing. Dr. Kawling Yen, Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Wm. C. Dennis, American Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government, recently inspected the proposed camp at Nanjing and pronounced it suitable for the purpose.

BRITISH LIBERALISM.

An Interesting Platform.

London, Sept. 5.—The Liberal party has prepared a postwar programme (which can be also used as a general election platform) to be submitted as a resolution at the meeting in Manchester on the 26th inst. of the General Committee of the party. The points are as follows:—

- 1.—Prosecution of the war, followed by the establishment of a League of Nations.
- 2.—Parliamentary control of all treaties with foreign Powers.
- 3.—Guarantee of the welfare of demobilised soldiers.
- 4.—Restoration in full to the people of their suspended liberties.
- 5.—The conducting of national finances with a view to apportioning the burden of taxation impartially.
- 6.—The continuance of Free-trade, with the safe-guarding of home production, the profits from which should go to the State, not to individuals.
- 7.—Home-rule for Ireland.
- 8.—Constitutional reform, with the abolition of the present House of Lords, and the introduction of Indian reforms.
- 9.—Equality to be recognised between the sexes, professionally, legally, and politically.
- 10.—The betterment of industrial conditions, based upon the finding of the Whitley reports.
- 11.—Drastic revision of the existing land laws.
- 12.—The development of agricultural prosperity.
- 13.—Improvement of housing accommodation and public health.
- 14.—Popular control of the liquor traffic.
- 15.—The establishment of a satisfactory system of national education.—*Manchester Chronicle*.

M. C. L. BAZAR.

The annual bazaar of the Manchester Children's League will take place on Friday, November 1st, and in the grounds of the Manchester Children's League.

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GENERAL NEWS.

New York and Red Cross. More than one hundred garment manufacturers of this city says the New York Evening Post are giving the use of their power plants for several hours every week, and the operators are volunteering their services to make garments and kits for distribution by Red Cross among the United States forces and the French and Belgian refugees. Hospital garments, clothing for refugees, and comfort kits are among the articles manufactured and given over to the Red Cross. The work is being conducted under the direction of the Industrial Unit Bureau of the New York County Chapter.

Postage to Troops in North Russia. The Postmaster General announces that the address on letters, parcels, and other postal packets intended for members of the North Russian Expeditionary Force (hitherto addressed as "Syren" or "Elope") should include the following particulars only in the order shown:—(1) Regimental number (if known); (2) rank; (3) name; (4) battalion, battery, regiment (or other unit); (5) North Russian Expeditionary Force. The rates of postage are as follows:—Letters, 1d. per ounce; postcards, 1d. each; printed papers, including newspapers, 1d. per 2oz.; parcels not exceeding 3lb., 1s.; parcels exceeding 3lb., 1s. 9d.; parcels exceeding 7lb., 1s. 9d.; parcels exceeding 7lb. but not exceeding 11lb., 2s. 6d. Remittances may be sent only by means of postal orders.

Sickness in Germany. The German medical authorities appear to have decided almost unanimously that the Spanish sickness is not influenza. Our latest news says the Daily Chronicle is to the effect that the illness is spreading rapidly throughout the entire Empire, especially in the south, where it appears to prevail in a somewhat more severe form than in the north. In such places as Mannheim and Karlsruhe more than one-third of the population is reported to be ailed, and the train and postal services have been greatly reduced. In Munich it is spreading extremely rapidly. Along the Rhine at Cologne, Bonn, and other places—"countless cases" are reported, and in Alsace it is very prevalent. It is also reported that the garrison at Danzig is suffering severely.

War Office £100 Reward. An advertisement which appears in the Daily Chronicle recently offers £100 reward by the War Office for information leading to the discovery of the person who copied official documents relating to a grant of cable facilities to Messrs. Harris and Dixon. The advertisement relates to a recent incident in the House of Commons, when General Page Croft read correspondence that had been copied from a marked secret file of the War Office. The papers related to an allegation General Page Croft made against Mr. Leverton Harris, M.P., of using influence to get special cable facilities for a firm in which he is interested. General Croft said the documents were sent to the offices of the National Party by an anonymous correspondent, and he has since returned them to the War Office.

"Billy" Sunday Not Essential. Some time ago when "Billy" Sunday expressed a desire to go to France, the authorities ruled that his presence at the front was not essential to the successful conduct of military operations. Now the War Industries Board at Washington has ruled that "Billy" is not an essential war industry, and has refused to grant priority to the lumber necessary for building a contemplated Sunday tabernacle at Providence. At first sight this would be rather unwise and ungenerous treatment of a potential force for winning the war. The evangelist's loyalty was demonstrated during his late stay in New York City, and in the whipping up of war spirit he could probably make as good a showing as Mr. Orel. Perhaps the Government felt that the Sunday method behind the lines in France would be a hindrance to the war effort.

Massachusetts. The State Board of Health has issued orders for the disinfection of the premises of the late Mr. Orel, and for the disinfection of the premises of the late Mr. Orel, and for the disinfection of the premises of the late Mr. Orel.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Aircraft Funds Wasted.
Many cases of gross extravagance and apparent careless expenditures in connection with airplane production says the New York Evening Post have been discovered during the investigation by the Department of Justice, it was learned after the return of Attorney-General Gregory and Assistant Attorney-General Frierson from two weeks' inquiry at the Curtiss plant at Buffalo. Until the evidence gathered has been further analysed, it is not certain whether grounds exist for criminal prosecutions, it was said. Charles E. Hughes, who is conducting the inquiry with the Attorney-General, will return to Washington tomorrow and hearings here will be resumed.

Tibetan Rebels' Success.
Letters from Tatsien-lu state that Chakdo, the most important town on the confines of the Szechuan marches, has been forced by hunger to surrender to the Tibetans after a three months' siege. The captures include 700 prisoners, 100 rifles, and a few pieces of artillery. The Tibetans are now practically masters of the marches. Mr. Teichman, British Vice Consul at Tatsien-lu, is endeavoring to mediate, and is being unofficially, but ably, assisted by one or two leading missionaries, but neither side is in a very reasonable frame of mind. The Tibetans' revolt, which is directed from Lhasa, is very ably managed, and the Chinese resistance is puerile in the extreme.

U.S. Wheat Scarcity Ended.
The wheat crisis in America has been so far overcome that Mr. Hoover is in position to release hotels, restaurants, and other eating places in the United States from their pledge, made last March, not to use wheat in any form until the new harvest. Mr. Hoover congratulates the saviors of wheat on the magnificent results achieved by their self-sacrifice, and authorizes them henceforth to use wheat with the substitutes specified for making "victory bread." Mr. Hoover points out that efforts should now be directed to building up a great reserve of wheat and other foods "needed to provide against future crop failure and to assist the Allied nations in putting through the great offensive that must win the war."

Food in Russia.
The repatriated Swiss from Russia, of whom 589 have just returned, describe life there as intolerable. Nobody can imagine what the food conditions are. A pound of bad black bread bought without cards costs from 10 to 12 roubles (nominally 20s. to 24s.). The bread bought with cards (a quarter of a pound per diem when any is available at all) is almost unobtainable. Potatoes are 2 roubles a pound, rice is unobtainable even at 15s. a pound, sugar is 23s., beef 10s. to 12s., real 15s., a bottle of wine at a restaurant 150s., and Cognac 500s. The Russian railway buffets contain nothing but hot water. The refugees travelled through Germany in small, ancient carriages, into which they were packed like herrings but they were given good food at cheap prices.

Munitioners' Bravery.
Details of the gallantry of workers after the explosion at a Midland shell-filling factory where 100 were killed and 155 were injured, were related by Mr. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, at Nottingham recently. As soon as the explosion occurred the great staff went quietly to their appointed stations and before the dust had finished falling, the work of rescue had begun, and was carried out with perfect order. Their courage did not disappear during the night, for the next morning out of 7,000 people there were only twelve who failed to turn up to work at the factory. He stood in awe before each master of fact heroism. The French Government had conferred the highest military honour in their power on the Citadel of Verdun for its resistance to the great German offensive of 1917. He thought that the French showed a sound instinct in these things. Why should not the Victoria Cross be conferred on this brave factory?

NOTICES.

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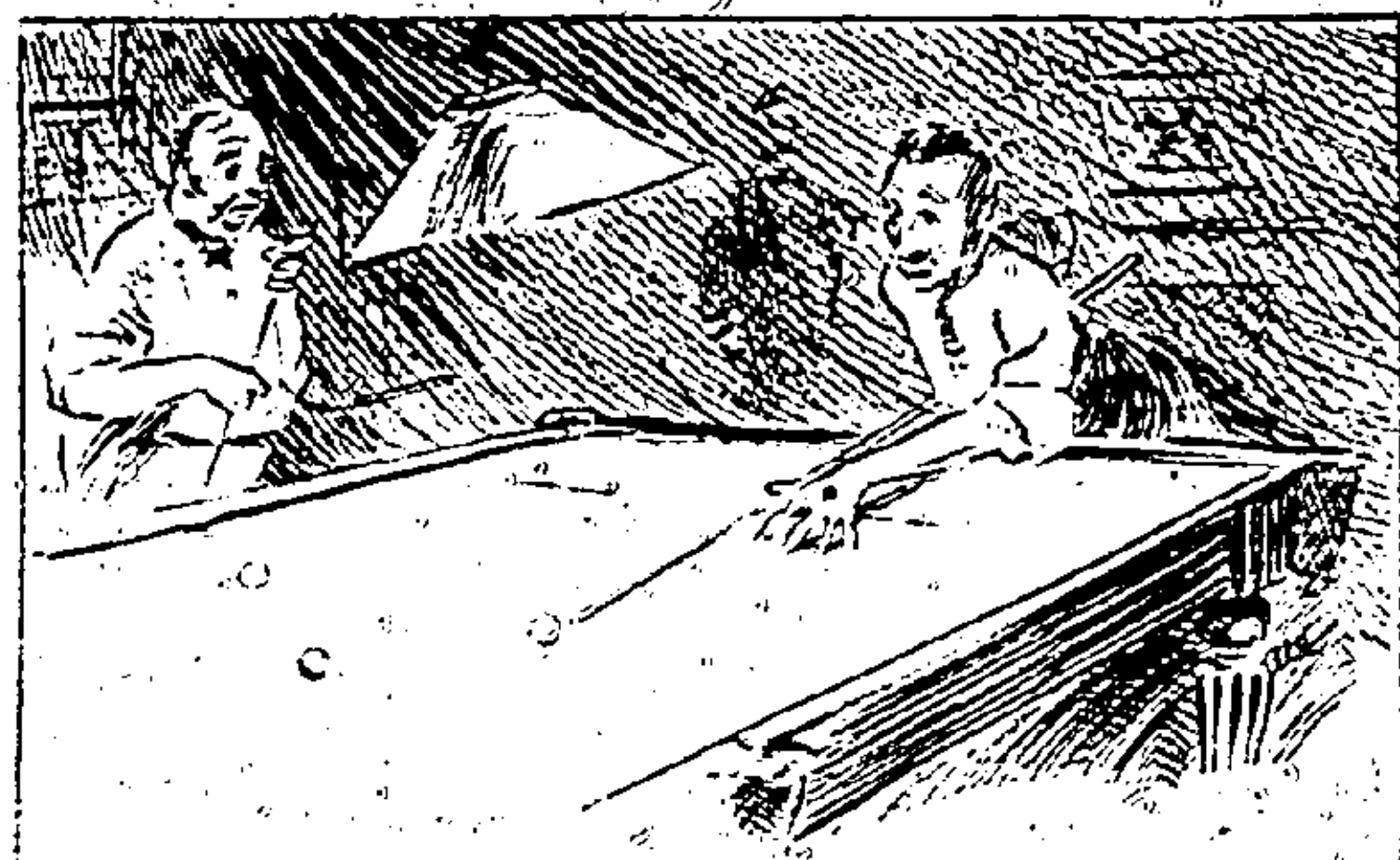


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THE BILLIARD MATCH.



McWhirter—Ye'll never screw that, man.
McPherson—Maybe not, but I'll screw that five dollar War Bond ticket out of ye by the time the game's finished.
McWhirter—Of course; but I'd remind ye that if the looser pays the ticket he has a half-share if it wins a prize.
McPherson (after missing badly)—Oh, aye, of course, of course. Man, it would be great if we won the twenty-five thousand.
McWhirter (with feeling)—Are man.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

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British Prisoners in Turkey.
Mr. Hope has informed Mr. Macmaster in a written reply that the Government have not invited the good offices of any neutral representatives at Constantinople on behalf of British prisoners of war other than those of the Netherlands Minister, who is charged with the representation of British interests, nor are they disposed to think that the good offices of other neutral representatives could usefully be invited. Numerous representations have been made to the Turkish Government, and every effort has been made to secure the transmission of money and supplies to British prisoners of war.

Italo-American Trade.
The Italian Discount and Trust Company has been formed in New York, with a capital of \$500,000. It has a close connection with the Guaranty Trust Company and the Banco Italiana Discount of Rome, and is intended to stimulate Italo American Trade. The Association of Railroad Security Owners have argued so vigorously against the proposed form of the railroad contract with the Government that the draft is expected to be recast. As a result of the delay, the St. Paul directors have again postponed dividend action, not knowing what Federal compensation to expect.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAF.—Wide-awake importers' anxious to increase their trade with the interior are requested to communicate with Box 1432 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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EXPERIENCED CHINESE SEEKS POSITION. Adapted as Assistant, Correspondent, Insurance, Shipping, Imports and Exports. Smart rushing Salesman. Speaks English well. Reply—"YUE CHEONG," 382, Shanghai Street, Kowloon.

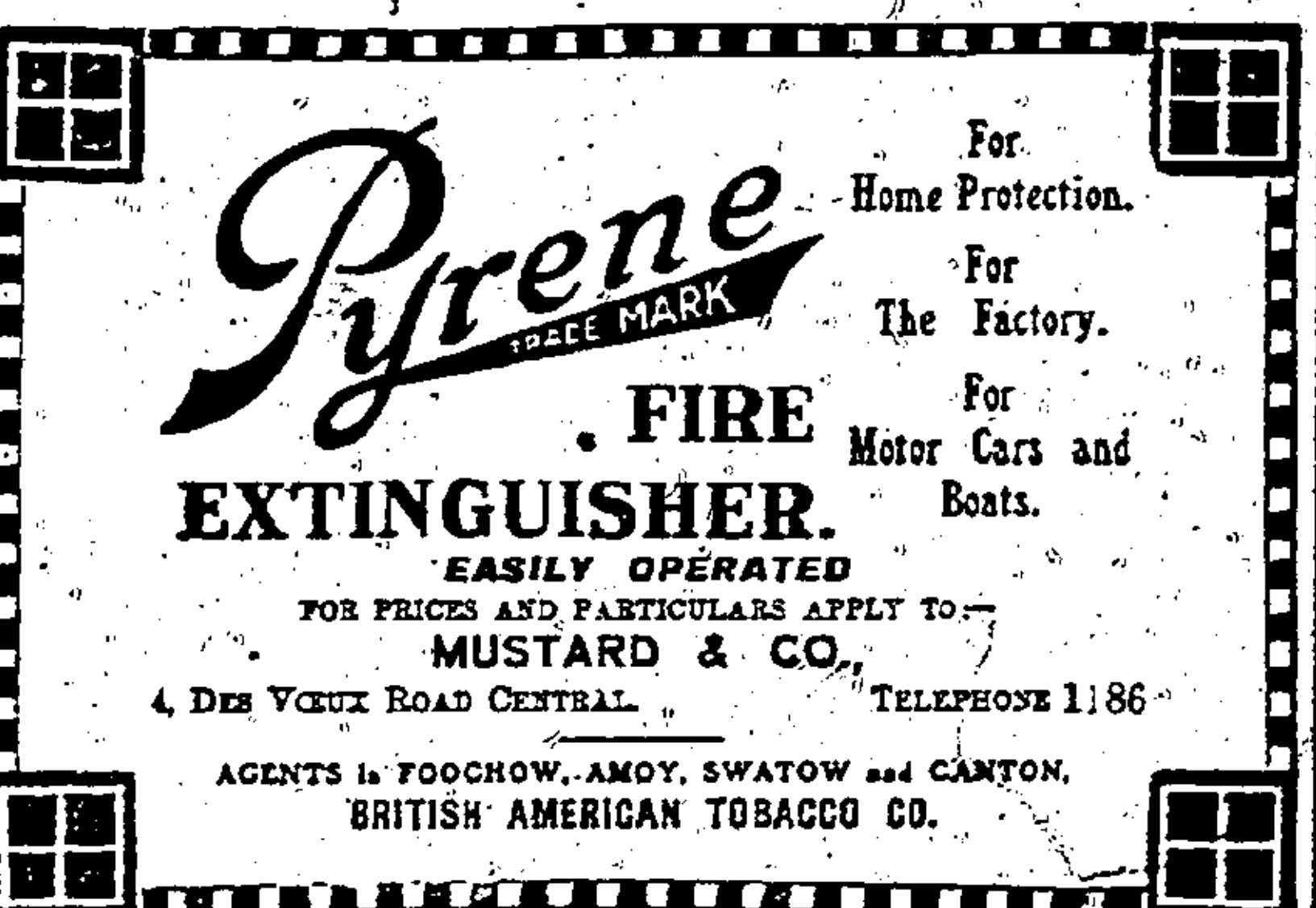
WANTED.—SOMEWHERE TO LIVE by married Englishman, who, in common with many others, is forced to leave present residence owing to purchase by Japanese. He would like a FIVE or SIX ROOMED HOUSE, suitable for sharing, or a FLAT, convenient of access, rent to be moderate. Though realizing the improbability of his wants being satisfied owing to the systematic manner in which Europeans are being "edged out" of respectable localities, he would appreciate any replies sent to Box 1431 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST.—Sunday, FOX TERRIER DOG. One Black one White Eye. Reward REISS & Co, Queen's Buildings.

LOST or, Strayed from Pokfulam Wire Haired TERRIER DOG. White with Brown Ears, long tail answers to Name of Squibs. Information to G. H. Wilson c/o Robertson, Wilson & Co., 9, Beaconsfield Arcade, will oblige.

NOTICES.



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HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 28th instant commencing at 3.45 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform FREE. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Hongkong, 25th September, 1918.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.3 P.M., at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators stands for some of the Matchless hither erected on part of the JOCKEY CLUB property and the adjoining Land. By Order, T. R. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 19th September, 1918.

NOTICES.

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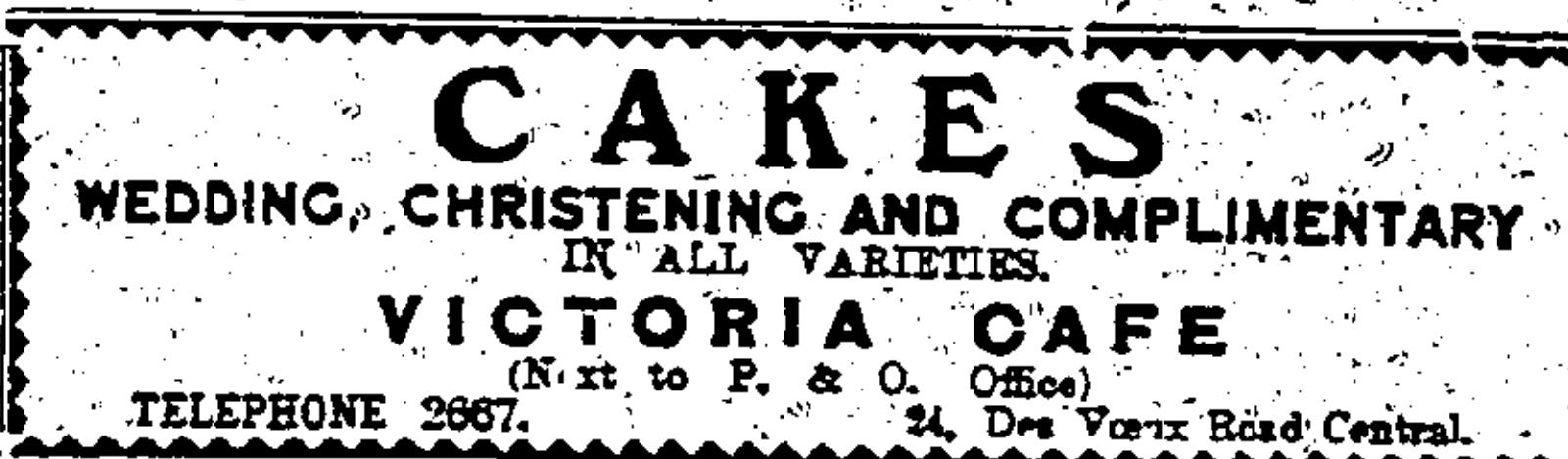
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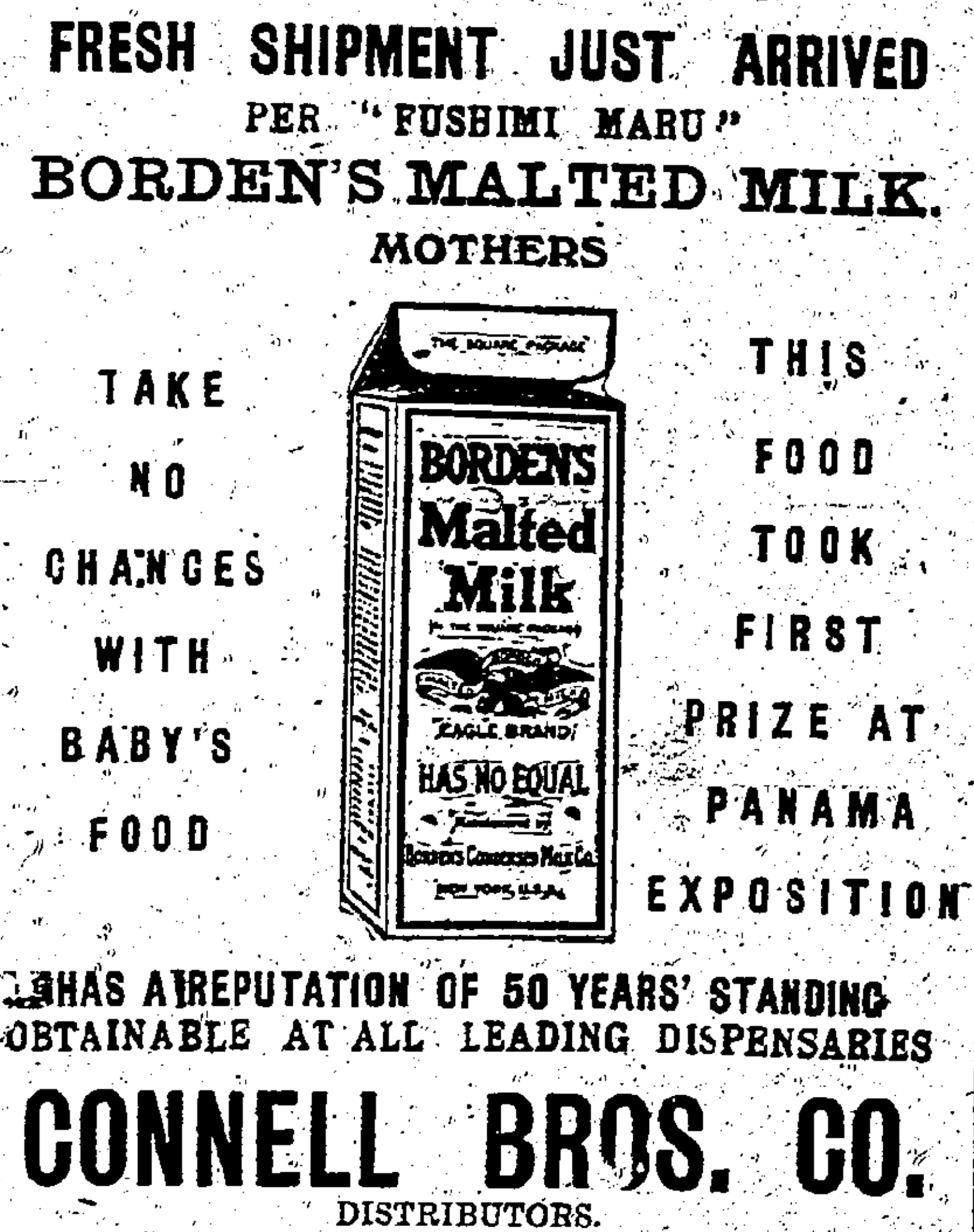
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THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned. THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers, Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY the 8th day of October 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited, No. 6 Pedder Street Hongkong for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918. That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof. Dated the 20th day of September, 1918. By order of the Directors, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

THE TURKISH DEBACLE.

As a fighting force in Palestine, the Turks have ceased to exist: that is the conclusion which will be universally arrived at, after reading of General Allenby's magnificent victory. The very completeness of the achievement is liable to give a misleading impression of its magnitude, for the whole operation has been so rapid and overwhelming that our minds, so accustomed to the slow but steady progress in France, are unable to grasp at once its full significance. It is without doubt the most spectacular and Napoleonic effort of the war, and places General Allenby in the front rank of British generals. War, in these days of high explosives, trench warfare and mechanical devices for dealing death, has lost much of its glamour and so-called romance, but during these last few days we have seen the good old style of battles—open country, cavalry charges and the clash of sabres. Nothing could be more admirable than the mastery with which General Allenby has welded his forces and marshalled them in one great working unit. Let us see what this stupendous victory really means.

In a few days, our magnificent troops have virtually annihilated the great Turkish Armies in Palestine. They have broken through the strongly fortified network of enemy defences and without stopping have over-run all his lines of communication, driving his troops before them like chaff before the wind. There was not a single hitch anywhere, and our troops, never hesitating, continued their impetuous onrush, capturing towns, villages, and railways, breaking through the enemy's fleeing ranks, surrounding and taking prisoner 25,000 of his troops, and pursuing the remainder who are in disorderly retreat. The enemy on all the fronts has been retreating lately, but this is more than a retreat—it is a panic-stricken rout, the biggest in this the greatest of all wars. The most outstanding and extraordinary feat of the whole operation is the mobility of our Army and the clock-work precision with which the advance was carried out. This, of course, was due to our cavalry, which enabled us to exploit the infantry successes to the uttermost. General Allenby commands one of the finest cavalry forces in the world, comprising, as it does, both horsemen from Australia, New Zealand and India. It was their stupendous dash and mobility which enabled General Allenby to deal his lightning stroke.

Turkey has received a blow from which she will in probability never recover. Her best troops have been killed or captured, her big guns are now in our hands, and all her material is lost. This defeat may have a far-reaching effect on the general situation in the Turkish Army, and more especially on the political situation in Constantinople, where a strong anti-Turkish propaganda has lately been making important progress. It will also give our Arab Allies the long-desired chance to strike a blow at the Turks. Even now they have cut off the Turkish communications with the north. No praise can be great enough for the brilliant generalship of General Allenby and the bravery and dash of our peerless troops—British, Australians, New Zealanders and Indians.

The Friend of Humanity.

We have heard the Kaiser called many names, mostly unprintable, and have always concurred and never objected, but we draw the line at his latest title benevolently bestowed on him by Talat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, who, in addressing the German-Turkish League in Constantinople, called him the "august friend of humanity and civilization." We do not know how old the worthy Vizier is, but we suggest he is suffering from senile decay, or else the All Highest is, in common parlance, "having his leg pulled." But let us quote further from the Grand Vizier's speech. He contends that all the Rulers of the peoples of the Central Powers want peace. We are very much inclined to believe that statement, but at the same time would point out that they won't get it till it pleases us. Again, he claims that the Centralies are fighting for small nations and the world's liberty. Here we would mildly murmur "Ananias!" Finally to his appeal for fortitude in the face of temporary military failures, we can only say that he will need it.

German Military Failures.

If the Germans profess to shine in one direction it is in military genius. That they should achieve brilliance in this direction would only be natural, since they have devoted their whole energies towards military domination for very many years now. Yet it is not without its significance that at the present moment the German High Command is being hopelessly beaten in all the war zones. In the main theatre, Marshal Foch has got von Hindenburg absolutely bewildered by his skilful disposition of the Allied troops and his incessant attacks in different sectors, while in regard to both the Balkan and Palestine fronts it is well to remember, as the French newspapers point out, that German Generals have been in command—the notorious Limen von Sanders in the Holy Land and General Soltik in the Salonic front. The strikingly comprehensive character of the enemy rout in these two latter zones shows that in point of generalship the Germans have even yet very much to learn. We can well believe that these reverses will embitter both the Turks and the Bulgars against their German masters, and the time may not be far distant when it will be possible to negotiate separate peace with these nations which have so lately pinned their faith in German triumph but which now realise that an Allied victory is a sheer certainty.

Stonehenge.

Antiquarians in general and those others who hold the view that historic monuments should be the property and remain in the care of the nation, will hail with gratification the announcement that Stonehenge has now passed out of private ownership. This circular group of tremendous standing stones, situated on Salisbury Plain, is situated among a series of prehistoric barrows of the Bronze Age and is probably only a small portion of the original structure. There have been many theories as to its origin, the most popular belief being that it was a temple for sun-worship. Other views are that it was a monument to the four hundred nobles slain by Beowulf in 472, that it was moved from Ireland by Merlin, and that it was the burial place of Bosdices. As a temple it has been ascribed to the Romans, Druids, Phoenicians, Saxons and Danes. It will be recalled that some seventeen years ago a series of excavations was made, with the result that ancient stone tools, coins, bones and pottery were unearthed. From the architectural standpoint it seems probable that it dates back to the Bronze Age.

Stabbing Affray.

Li Hong, aged 23, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from three stab wounds inflicted by six men in Third Street, West Point at about 1.30 p.m. yesterday. The case is considered to be serious. One man has been detained on suspicion.

DAY BY DAY.

THE HAPPINESS OF A MAN CONSISTS NOT IN HAVING AN ABUNDANCE OF TEMPORAL THINGS: A MODERATE COMPENSATION SHOULD SUFFICE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 56th birthday of General Botha.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 8. 3/16d.

A Clean Bill.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified yesterday.

For the Troops.

We have received from anonymous donors four tennis racquets for men of the R.G.A., making the total received to date eighteen.

To a Correspondent.

"A.S."—It has already been fully explained that the incident to which your letter refers did not take place in Macao. We see no use in re-opening the matter.

Robbers Captured.

An accountant named Leung Shin, of 187, Wah Hu Street, reports that at 9.30 p.m. yesterday, five men, armed with revolvers, entered his shop, and covered him, together with his folk, with their revolvers. Two of the men went behind the counter and took from the money-changer's end \$15 in copper coins. Four of the men have been arrested.

To be Birch.

A Chinese youth was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with stealing several small articles. Sgt. Blackman prosecuted and said that the complainant put the articles in the street and the youngster came and stole them. Defendant pleaded guilty and His Worship ordered him to receive six strokes with the birch.

Household Troubles.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with assaulting another Chinese, in Chatham Road. Sgt. Cooper prosecuted. Defendant pleaded not guilty and said that the complainant assaulted his wife. The trouble arose over some women. Defendant also alleged that the complainant knocked his wife down a flight of stairs. The complainant, in giving evidence, said that when he went home for his tiffin his wife told him there was some trouble. The trouble gradually increased and the defendant also interfered and wanted to hit him with a hammer and a file. He ran out and called the Police. His Worship bound defendants over to keep the peace in a sum of \$100 for six months. The file was confiscated as it was considered to be a dangerous weapon, but the hammer was ordered to be returned to the defendant.

Wharf Gamblers.

No fewer than twenty-four men were arranged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe this morning, at the Police Court, on a gambling charge. All except the second defendant pleaded not guilty. Sgt. Blackman prosecuted and said that yesterday Sgt. Fallon went to the French wharf with a raiding party. Some went by land and some by water. The wharf was not being used and the gates were locked. The defendants had no right to be there, as no ship was coming in, so there was no work for them to do. The Police had received several complaints from the Secretary of Chinese Affairs with regard to gambling on this wharf. The defendants were gambling and used the gangway board as a sort of table. The Police arrested the whole lot of them six-diced, counters and other gambling paraphernalia. They were having a game of fenten. The gangway-board was marked with chalk; they could not bring it to Court as it was very big. Evidence was then given by Sgt. Fallon and a Chinese constable, who said one of the gamblers jumped into the harbour with the intention of escaping, but was taken out of the water by an Indian Sergeant. His Worship fined the defendants \$3 each, or six days' hard labour. The money (\$180) and the gambling implements were ordered to be confiscated.

DEFEAT OF THE SUBMARINE.

The Importance of the Minefield.

Mr. Arthur Pollen in an article to the Daily Chronicle says:—The methods we have hitherto discussed for dealing with submarine have been those open to surface craft, working either by themselves or in combination with aeroplanes. These methods depend for success upon first finding the submarine either when it is operating on the surface in pursuit of its prey, or comes to the surface for some other necessary purpose. In getting a sight of the submarine there is, of course, all the uncertainty that attaches to every form of sport. If you set a bait for it in the form of a merchant ship and then accompany the latter with armed craft, you are acting as sportsmen do who try to attract their quarry. If you get definite news of its presence in any particular area, and then get a hydrophone on the spot, you can track a fox. But if you have to cruise about at large in the hope of seeing a submarine with a view to dashing at it when found, then obviously the chances of seeing what you are looking for are very much reduced indeed. Another weakness of surface craft warfare is that it is not certain of effect even at its best. A ship may be conveyed several deep yet, as we saw in the recent case of the Justicia, be torpedoed on two successive days. Which ever way you look at it, the whole war of surface craft against submarine must depend largely for results on good luck. Surface war then can never be a wholesale and drastic method of dealing with the evil, and this drives one to ask, is any wholesale method conceivable?

Principle of all Sea War.

Before answering this question let us recall a fundamental principle of all sea war. It is that the first business of the fleet is to bring the enemy's fleet to battle, and failing this to neutralize its action. You must find where the enemy's fleet is, then keep each a watch upon his ports that he must either remain within them for safety or face fighting if he tries to get out. In the great wars of the past this procedure was called blockade. Its primary purpose was not to keep the enemy in harbour, but to force him to fight before his fleet could achieve anything in the war. But in effect for long periods it did keep the enemy in harbour, so that, beyond the strain which blockade imposed on the investing force, the enemy was prevented from doing any harm.

If any particular portion of the sea is to be made impassable, then mines must be so distributed that the submarine cannot get underneath, through them, or over them. The further a submarine gets from its base, the greater the area and depth of the sea. From which it follows that to make an impassable barrier, the nearer you can make it to the enemy's harbours the shorter and shallower the barrier will be, and consequently the smaller the number of mines that will be necessary. A mine cost anything from \$150 to \$300 apiece, this is a serious consideration. But every mine must be laid by a surface craft, so that to make long barriers and in deep water an immense number of ships, an immense number of mines, and an enormous personnel have to be employed.

The ideal thing then would be to lay a minefield immediately outside the German harbours. But if we tried to lay and maintain a minefield just outside the range of the guns defending the German ports, the mine layers would be exposed to the attack of German destroyers and cruisers. If we protected them by a superior force of destroyers and cruisers, then the German battleships and battle-cruisers would come out to destroy them. If instead we could lay our own minefield and battle-cruisers to re-establish our superiority, either we could not lay the minefields at all, or, having laid them, could not prevent the German mine-sweepers from removing them. Thus, to establish an under-water

TO TRAIN SEAMEN FASTER.

Graduates to Work with Experienced Sailors.

Washington, August 8.—With the view of building up the crews for merchant ships, Mr. Hurley, of the Shipping Board, to-day ordered that the deck crews of vessels operating from Atlantic and Gulf ports shall be composed of four ordinary seamen, graduated from the Board's training service, to every six able seamen. The order was contained in a memorandum to managers of vessels operating under the Board's authority, and is a slight change from the labour agreement of August 8, 1917, which provided that a vessel carrying six able seamen should also carry two ordinary seamen and two deck hands. The purpose of the change, it was announced, is to give men now entering the merchant marine a better opportunity to absorb quickly, under actual sea-going conditions, the knowledge of which will make them good sailors. "The rapid launching of new vessels necessitates a dilution of ships' crews, so as to make the skilled men cover the largest number of vessels," says the memorandum. "And second, the employment on all vessels of graduates of the Shipping Board training service."

German Secondary Marriages.

Mr. Balfour, in a written answer to Mr. King, states that he has no further information concerning the proposals put forward in Germany with official sanction for secondary or bigamous marriages, so designed as to increase the population. He adds that the pamphlet advocating these polygamous marriages was written by a German named Carl Hermann Torge, and published by the firm of Oskar Muller, of Cologne.

barrier against an under-water enemy turns upon superiority in surface war.

Role of Germany's Fleet.

Now everybody knows that the British Grand Fleet is enormously more powerful than the German High Seas Fleet. They also know that it would be of very great value to us to have a battleship action and to defeat the enemy signally. If the enemy can be brought to action by laying a minefield right under his nose—which if laid would stop his submarines active very largely if not altogether—why is it that such an action is not provoked without delay?

The answer is that the approaches to the German harbours are through shallow, uncharted waters, which have few channels through which big ships can move. Now, the Germans know these channels and we do not. Apart from this it is not in such conditions that a large fleet of battleships can be employed to advantage. The risks from mines and under-water attack are too immensely multiplied for such an action to be contemplated for a moment. But if there was no German battleship and battle-cruiser fleet, then the establishment of a mine barrage close in would present quite a different problem altogether, and might be feasible. This is the explanation of the saying that it is the German fleet that protects the German submarine and covers its operations.

And in turn it is this that is the strongest argument against the German fleet coming out to fight a battle to-day. For so long as the submarines can sink over 300,000 tons of shipping a month they are directly—and so is the German battle fleet indirectly—doing a sea service to their side far exceeding anything that could be hoped from even the most fortunate of sea actions. The submarine campaign, therefore, is a real justification of the German fleet's existence, and if we want a great sea battle, we must defeat the submarine first. We can only do this by five means: by under-water mines, and we cannot employ these means with effect in the area that first suggests itself, but have to go much further afield. With this larger project I will deal in

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It was certainly fitting that Mr. Winston Churchill should have been one of the principal speakers at the Independence Day celebrations for he was one of the few who in the first days of the war foresaw America's entry into the great conflict. "If we go down," he said in a message to the States in August 1914, "remember that you are next in the line, and that however far across the salt water your country may be, the burden which we are bearing now would fall on your shoulders." We have not gone down, but America is helping to shoulder the burden.

The late Sultan of Turkey, if he is really "late" this time, was not so much married a man as Westerners imagine all Ottoman potentates to be. On succeeding to the Sword of Osman nine years ago Rehad had but two wives, both as studious and highly educated as himself. Former Sultans have deemed it necessary to secure their throne by depriving themselves of all probable heirs. In Turkey it is from the monarch's brethren that the successor is chosen. Mohammed III had 19 brothers waiting for his crown, and took the precaution of removing all their heads before the symbol of authority left his own.

The Lord's cricket match between the Church Clergy and the Australians may have unfolded for results. Dean Hole used to tell of a cricketer-panam who tried vainly to overcome the anti-clerical prejudices of one of his parishioners—a miner—until he one day met him on the field. A few days afterwards he received an invitation to visit his one-time critic, and, friendly relations being established, inquired what had dispelled the antipathy. "Oh," said the man, "that bit o' yarn to square-leg for six converted me."

Prince Arthur is meeting so many Oxford and Cambridge men among his Japanese hosts that it would be interesting to know the total. The number would surprise many people at home. Before the war we happened to mention a Japanese name to Professor Takakura, of Tokyo University: "Ah, your friend is my friend also," was the reply. "Our Government sends a number of young Japanese to England every year and the man you name was one of my students. I nominated him for Oxford, and he is now teaching English in Tokyo." English, he added, will become the second tongue of the Japanese.

A scientist has just made an interesting statement about ears. We are most of us aware that our eyes usually vary in strength, but it will be news to many to learn that our ears are unequal in their power of hearing. After careful investigation it was found that only 6 per cent. of the folks whose ears were tested could hear as well with one ear as with another. Is it one wonders, the result of sleeping on one's side? After all, we spend a third of our life in bed.

If the Principal of Baskin College, Oxford, decides to the Labour candidate for Oxford University, there should be a piquant contest. Mr. Sanderson Furness, M.A., resides at present in London, we believe, but previous to the war he lived in Oxford. He is a member of Hertford College. He would constitute a new type of Labour candidate. It is quite probable that all the University seats in the kingdom will be provided with candidates by the Labour party at the next General Election.

U.S. Destroyer in 70 Days.

The Navy Department announces that a new world's record has been created at Mare Island, California. The destroyer, USS "Albatross," was launched 70 days after the keel was laid down. The vessel was launched 174 days after the first plate was laid. Two years were formerly required to build a destroyer in the United States.

CANTON CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Why he was Dismissed.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau writes:—
Civil Governor Li Yu Hon whose prolonged indisposition renders him incapable of performing the duties of his office, has been removed by a Mandate of the Military Government. Governor Li's continued absence from Canton caused great inconvenience in the administration of provincial affairs. The new appointed Civil Governor Obek, is one of the former Governor's capable lieutenants, so he will have the support of the Shih Kwan soldiers formerly under ex-Governor Li.

MACAO NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent).

Our Macao correspondent writes as follows:—

New Portuguese School at Canton.

The Consul-General for Portugal at Canton has issued invitations for the festivities which will take place at the inauguration of the new Portuguese School at Canton on Saturday, October 5.

Police Appointment.

Capt. Ribas assumed command of the Police Force of Macao on the 15th instant, as the present Commandant, Lt. Colonel Ernesto Borges, is shortly leaving for Lisbon.

Forthcoming Wedding.

The marriage of Mr. F. de S. F. Rodriguez, son of General Rodriguez, to Miss A. E. Jorge, daughter of the late Mr. Aureliano Jorge, will take place on Sunday October 6, at 11 a.m. at the Church of St. Lawrence.

The Recent Fracas on the Frontier.

The following purports to be a graphic description of what actually took place in the recent fracas on the frontier:—At about 4 p.m. some Chinese soldiers, driving a truck, passed the frontier at the Portas do Cerco.

The Police stationed there noticed that the truck was on the wrong side of the road, and told them to move on to the right side.

The soldiers refused to obey this order, left their trucks on the roadway and went back to their Headquarters at Sam Cheong, which is opposite the Portas do Cerco, where they procured some bamboo poles with the alleged object of attacking the Police who had given them the order.

Shortly after, at about 5 p.m., the Police noticed another party coming, and the leader fired a shot at a policeman as he approached them.

The guards, both Police Military, were turned out and returned the fire, whereupon the Chinese retired. The guards were immediately reinforced by a detachment under the command of Sergt. J. A. Martins, and a watchful vigil was kept all night long.

The Chinese, however, did not care to face the music again, and everything is now in order.

Better Quarters for the Guards Urged.

Arising out of the foregoing, a newspaper has called the attention of the authorities responsible to the need of better accommodation for the guards stationed there. In place of the matbeds which are in use it is urged that a building properly constructed should be erected, so that it will afford better protection to the guards. The paper concludes that robbers or pirates could easily, in their lust for revenge, set fire to the matbeds, and thereby endanger the guards.

For the Poor.

The management of the A. Colon has inaugurated a subscription among the residents of Macao, whereby it is intended to commemorate the Anniversary of the Republic by distributing to the poor all sums so collected. The subscription now totals \$50.35.

The Committee responsible for the distribution of the money to the poor will consist of the following:—Srs. Elias das Neves, Licio dos Remedios, and Antonio Martins da Silva, the Editor of the Colonias.

RED CROSS UNIT TO SIBERIA.

Triumph of American Organisation.

The first complete American Red Cross unit to be despatched from China to Siberia for service with the Allied forces has left Shanghai, says the N. O. Daily News. The party comprised 34 doctors, nurses, and motor drivers, and was fitted out most completely, in fact so thoroughly that it could proceed at once if ordered to the European eastern front. There were six doctors, 26 nurses (including 16 Chinese of whom three were men), and two ambulance drivers.

The unit is divided in two sections known as Section A and Section B. "A" section is headed by Dr. Maquet of Foochow with Drs. Taylor, Hadden (British), and Guiteau, and Nurses Florence Farmer, Forman, Gardner (British), Hobson, Myers, McBride, Miller, and Van Waberghe (Belgian). "B" section comprises the entire staff of the Marg. Black Hospital of Soochow, which has consequently been closed.—Dr. Ethel Polk and Louis Ingersoll, with Nurses Hood and Pitts and 13 Chinese. Two Shanghai men left as motor drivers.—Messrs. J. B. and W. B. Grieve.

Comprehensive Supplies.

The supplies shipped by the same ship comprised 29 cases, of which 21 were produced by the Shanghai Chapter, American Red Cross, and eight were furnished by the British Women's Work Association. These supplies included the usual Red Cross hospital necessities. There were also two combination supply wagons and ambulances constructed on Ford chassis by the Haddford Garage from specifications made by Major Messers, R. E.

Preparations have immediately started for the formation of a second unit to be despatched as soon as possible. Word has been received that Hongkong can supply 12 nurses, though no doctors, and Canton and other cities are inquiring as to what their quota may be expected to be.

There was no expense spared in the equipment of this first unit, every individual being provided with complete outfits of warm clothing at the expense of the Society, including special silk garments padded with silk waste and modelled like a small-sleeved kimono, these garments being intended to slip on over outer clothing and to be used for sleeping garments in case of need. These garments, as yet unnamed, have been fashioned to the order of a physician who has had much experience in the North, and who declares they are as warm as four ordinary blankets.

Besides material for personal comfort, the unit is thoroughly equipped for immediate field service, carrying a full supply of drugs, medicines, sterilizers, instruments, blankets, and bed linen, in fact, as one of the departing doctors said, "We are equipped to go 1,000 miles if necessary, without unpacking, and then take over a 150-bed hospital."

B. W. W. A. Helping.

The American Red Cross Central Committee here feel particularly grateful to the British Women's Work Association for their first contribution of eight cases containing gauze dressings, bandages, pyjamas, bed jackets, pillow cases, sheets, etc., valued at \$5,500. It is understood that the B. W. W. A. is now co-operating in every way with the American Red Cross and henceforth is to produce material out to American Red Cross standard, contributing regularly in future. The Association also sent to the American society, in addition to the eight cases, a large quantity of the material with which the unit departing was equipped, including operating gowns, aprons, sheets, dressings, etc.

It is probable that the American Red Cross may avail itself of an opportunity to acquire by purchase from the British authorities, surplus stocks of Chinese winter clothing, sufficient to clothe 50,000 persons. The offer has been passed on to Dr. Teusler in the field and a decision is expected shortly.

CRICKET.

C. R. C. V. K. C. C.

A cricket match has been arranged between the Chinese Recreation Club and the Kowloon Cricket Club to take place on the latter's ground on Saturday, the 28th instant, and the following will represent the Chinese Recreation Club:—Messrs. Ng Sze Kwong, Yew Man Tran, Ohng Chi Geo, Lee, Harry Ohng, A. J. Kew, James Wong, Wong Po Keung, Choo Man Ping, Yung Hin Lun and Un Hui Fan, with Mr. P.K. Wu as scorer and Mr. Liu Yet Man as umpire.

WHEN STRENGTH FAILS.

Proper Steps to Take.

The many thousands of people who have no great reserve of strength, who have thin blood and weak nerves, urgently need a tonic.

People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who sleeps undisturbed?

How far do you differ from this description, and have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off disease and discomfort?

Everyone cannot have perfect health, but unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to improve your physical condition by attention to the rules of health, the first of which is to keep the blood built up, rich and red.

When the blood lacks red corpuscles the body is undernourished, you lose weight, and as the nerves are starved you suffer from some form of nervousness. It is a scientific fact that Dr. Williams' pink pills cause the red corpuscles to increase in number, and this improvement in the blood, after taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, is demonstrated by a healthy glow on the cheeks, red lips, and the feeling of renewed strength throughout the system.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are a true tonic for both sexes; start a course to-day; they are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50 (6 for \$8) from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Demand Ever Increasing.

Dr. Teusler, who, as chief of the American Red Cross Commission in Siberia, has taken over the entire medical work for the Czech army, being on the staff of General Dietrich, telegraphs that the recent success of the Czechs has increased the demands on the Red Cross, and that while at first enlistments were to be for a term of some need only, it is now necessary to impress on those offering service that they will be required for an indefinite period.

A telegram from Dr. Teusler received yesterday says in part:— "Please express to British, Allied and neutral friends, the hearty thanks of the American Red Cross for this prompt and generous help in providing ambulances. The development of the Eastern Front will make motor service very important."

Evidently the article appearing in the N. O. Daily News recently reporting the suggestion of local British physicians that they equip and maintain a 50-bed hospital here for convalescents from Siberia, has reached Dr. Teusler's notice for he mentions this in his message. "The suggestion of 50 British beds for convalescent patients at Shanghai, if desirable, will advise about as soon as definite plans are formulated regarding the Eastern Front."

The ambulance fund, started a few weeks ago at the Shanghai Club among Britons and others not Americans, now amounts to \$15,000, the \$50 having been received yesterday.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it--adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

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WATERPROOF WEATHERPROOF GUARANTEED.

SAMPLES & ESTIMATES FROM

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CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Newspapers Suppressed.

Two newspapers, the Nam Yuet Po and the Chung Kwok San Po, were prohibited to issue by the Canton Authority on the 24th inst. for stating that Ching Chim, a commander on the Hunan front, was shot by Ma Chi, another commander; for commenting on the charge of Financial Director in Canton; and for a query asking why martial law was enforced in Canton.

Soldiers and Police Club.

The Kwongtung Soldiers and Police Club was inaugurated on the 24th inst. It has been formed by the high officials of the Canton soldiers and police. Over one hundred persons were present.

Forced to Subscribe.

The merchants of Swatow and Chiochow have repeatedly complained to the Canton Authority that the Yunnan troops in Swatow and Chiochow are still forcing people and merchants to subscribe military funds.

The Civil Governor.

Chak Wong, the newly appointed Civil Governor, has not yet assumed office. It is learned that he has retained the appointment to the Military Government.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at NOON on SATURDAY the 19th of October 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th of October both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1918.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—At 3, FAIRVIEW, Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Superior flat with all conveniences, suitable for married couple. Apply above address.

TO BE LET.—At Kowloon, 2 LARGE ROOMS with bath, room, verandah and separate kitchen. Apply:—Box 68, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag

And Advertise

You do not wish behind the times to lag

T would be most unwise What's the use of worrying

Let no one you despise Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag

And Advertise.

Preferably in the

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

23, Queen's Road, Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, 3rd October, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Tu'dell Street,

A Large Quantity of Ship-chandlery and Oilmen's Stores

etc.

360 kegs Gentine White Zinc

290 do Leaded White Zinc

9 cwt. Boot Topping Paint

42 galls. Iron Protective Paint

18 do Liquid Red Lead

40 do Copal Yacht Varnish

170 kegs Mid Chrome & Black Paint

45 kegs Light Red Oxide

Also

A Large Quantity of Rock-glass enamel in a variety of colours, Floorcoats, wood stains and Varnol paint.

And

1000 lbs. Magnolia White Metal

1000 lbs. Marine Glycolin

1000 lbs. Motor Glycol

500 lengths 1 1/2" Mild Steel Pipes 19 to 20 lengths (extra heavy)

15 Coils Patent Log Line: 1/2", 1", 1 1/2", 2"

10 Coils Steel Wire Rope 1 1/2", 1", 3/4", 1/2"

10 cases Sand Paper.

3 do Stew Pans.

5 Bales Seaming Twine.

On view from Wednesday, the 2nd October, 1918.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

WANTED.

WANTED.—LESSONS in the French Language. Apply Box 1433 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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comfortable and durable

\$1.00 Each.

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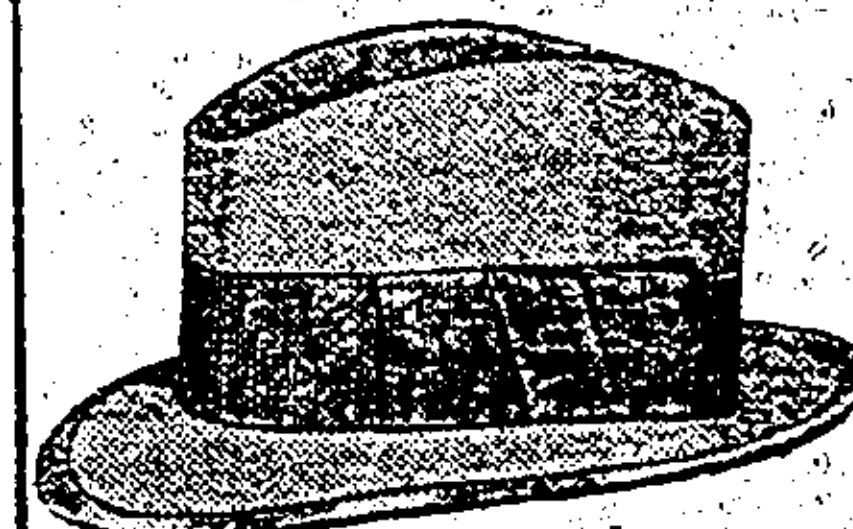
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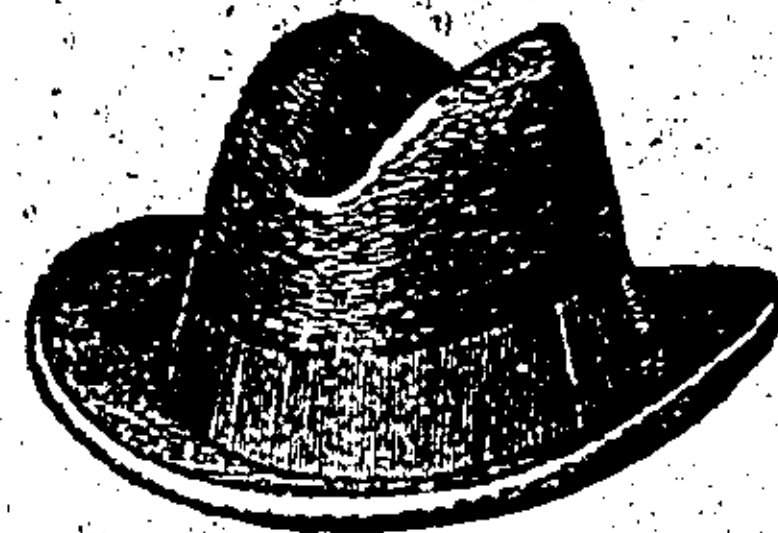
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE
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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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Monteagle	8th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
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Key West	30th Nov.	Empress of Japan	—
Monteagle	11th Dec.	Key West	—

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
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14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
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Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,530	WED. 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.
	*Kaga Maru T. 12,300	WED. 30th Oct. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR. 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,760	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Hwah-wu T. 8,500	MONDAY, 30th Sept.

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HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND TOKYO.

* Katori Maru SUN. 20th Oct. at 11 a.m.

* Suwa Maru THURS. 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
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TENTO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.

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KITO MARU	17,200	9th January.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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SHANGHAI	Kailong	28th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	6th Oct. at 3 p.m.

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Tjikini	Amoy	30th Sept.	4th Oct.	Java ports
Tjimanoeck	Chinwantao	29th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java ports
Tjilatjap	Macassar	3rd Oct.	5th Oct.	Yokohama

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Hailong. J. W. Evans. FRI. 27th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Haitan. A. E. Hodgins. FRI. 4th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

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For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 27th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues. 1st Oct. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues. 1st Oct. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues. 1st Oct. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 4th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly

service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITAL" calling at

Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted

throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every

fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted

throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,

and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-

modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and

Indochina ports.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having spe-

cial accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dasa.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

218 New American Ships.

With the completion of 23 ships in the first week of July it is announced that 218 new vessels, of an aggregate of 1,415,000 dead-weight tonnage, have been built under the direction of the Shipbuilding Board. Of the new fleet 218 vessels are already in actual service.

New Director of Shipbuilding. Mr. Charles Payne of Messrs. Harland and Wolff Limited, has been appointed Director of Shipbuilding for Admiralty National Yards. Mr. Payne is a product of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, having entered their service as junior draughtsman, and after passing through various grades of the yard was promoted to the position of managing director of the shipbuilding yard. He received his early training in Stockton, and came to Belfast 22 years ago.

Shopping in the Grand Fleet. Members of the Grand Fleet are now able to go shopping at sea without leaving their ships. A floating department store, fitted up by a big London store under special permit from the British Admiralty, makes regular trips around the sea area where the Grand Fleet is stationed, displaying its stock on deck and handing purchases up over the sides of the ships. Mostly the store sells things to eat, canned meat, pickles, jam and cakes to vary the monotonous diet of the fleet.

Collisions in the Inland Sea. The Taiyo-maru, a sailing-ship, with a cargo of coal on board, collided with the Nichimaru, 2325 tons, off Harima province in the Inland Sea, on the night of the 3rd instant. The sailing-ship sank, but the crew were rescued. The Oura-maru, 600 tons of the Nippon Salvage Company, at the end of last month, went to trace the Koye-maru reported to be drifting south of Quelpert Island, but being unable to find her turned back to Moji. Shortly before arriving at Moji she collided with a fishing vessel, near that port. The latter craft was capsized, but the crew were rescued.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. N. W. Van Cortlandt, supernumerary chief officer, Tatsung, is on reserve; Mr. W. C. Young, second officer, Lucknow, has resigned; Mr. H. Powell has been appointed second officer, Kwangtuh; Mr. C. Pederson, third engineer, Kwailoo, has gone third engineer, Taishan; Mr. J. Ritchie, from leave, has gone second engineer, Kwangtuh; Mr. O. Carvahlo, acting second engineer, Kwangtuh, has gone third engineer, same ship; Mr. E. Casson, third engineer, Kwangtuh, has gone third engineer, Kwailoo; Mr. G. McAdam, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Kailong; Mr. J. Edwards, chief officer, Wenchow, has resigned; Mr. W. Shaw, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Wenchow; Mr. E. F. Mitchell, chief officer, Kailong, has gone chief officer, Sunning; Mr. E. S. Sutton has been appointed chief officer, Kweichow; Mr. E. E. Moore, chief officer, Kweichow, has resigned; Mr. H. George, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Tatsung; Mr. J. Colquhoun, from reserve, has gone supernumerary second engineer, Wiyang; Mr. L. Silberman, third engineer, Wenchow, has resigned; Mr. E. Dewar, third engineer, Posing, has gone third engineer, Wenchow; Mr. J. L. Mathews, third engineer, Hein Peking, has gone third engineer, Posing; Mr. W. J. Jacty, chief engineer, Posing, is on leave; Mr. R. Thorburn, second engineer, Tungchow, has gone acting chief engineer, Posing; Mr. R. R. Hutchieson, third engineer, Poyang, has gone second engineer, Tungchow; Mr. D. M. Whyte, third engineer, Hein Peking, has gone third engineer, Poyang; Mr. H. Cornwall, chief officer, Manapouri, has gone chief officer, Patriot; Mr. J. Cartwright, chief officer, Patriot, has resigned; Mr. N. G. Major, acting master, Manapouri, has gone chief officer, same ship; Captain E. Jones has been appointed master, Manapouri; Captain W. H. Sparks, of the Holmings, has gone master, Hok Canton; Mr. C. Van der Hoeyen, has been appointed supernumerary third officer, Ebarna; Mr. W. J. Collom, chief officer, Posing, has gone master, same ship; Mr. J. Ibbotson has been appointed chief officer, Holmings; Captain K. E. Tushoff, of the Van Weerwijk, has resigned; Captain M. J. Hudson has been appointed master, Van Weerwijk; Mr. E. W. Lawson, chief officer, Kwangtuh, is on reserve; Mr. E. H. Lawson, has been appointed chief officer, Kwangtuh.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE TURKISH DEFEAT IN PALESTINE.

London, Sept. 24.
 Better news than General Allenby's capture of Jerusalem, which came from the Arab desert, comprising a narrow strip of a hundred miles. He has already practically annihilated two armies. The Turkish hold on Haifa, including the closely beleaguered garrison at Acre, depends upon their ability to maintain the present position, while the Turkish garrison in Haifa and Acre will inevitably be cut off from Europe by its failure. It is here that the help of Britain's Arab allies will be felt. They have already cut the Turkish communications with the north, both above and below Deraa. General Luman von Sanders escaped the net by the narrow margin of six hours. The number of Turks prisoners in the last twelve months is over 50,000. One of the most remarkable facts of General Allenby's achievement is the reorganisation he has effected since the German western offensive on March 21, which necessitated the withdrawal to France of part of his force. It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to the Empire that the Indians had such a large share in this far-reaching victory. Their striking power and manoeuvring capacity, which have been developed under able leadership, are most noteworthy.

French newspapers emphasise that it is the German High Command which has been beaten in Palestine and Macedonia, since General Luman von Sanders commanded the Turks in Palestine, while the Balkan front was under the direction of General Scholtz, and one of the defeated Bulgarian armies was commanded by General von Steinbock. Apparently General Scholtz ordered the Bulgarian retreat too late. His failure is calculated to markedly embitter Germano-Bulgarian relations.

OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Sept. 24.
 Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Fighting is taking place to our advantage in the sector eastward of Ypres, where we are progressing. We successfully repulsed a local attack northward of Little Priol Farm, taking prisoners. The enemy attacked our new positions south-eastward of Gavrelle during the night, supporting his assault with a heavy barrage. This attack was completely repulsed. Our line is intact. We slightly improved our positions northward of Moeuvres and in a successful minor operation during the night regained a portion of the old British front line south-eastward of Voormezele. We drove off raiders westward of Bellenglise and eastward of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy raided west and southward of the Scarpe River. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: In the past twenty-four hours much useful work has been done in vital ground between Gouzeaucourt and Saint Quentin, despite the fact that we were opposed by a crack Alpine Corps and four fresh enemy divisions. During this fighting over four hundred were prisoners and many defensive positions captured and destroyed upon ground to which the enemy attached the utmost value. Prisoners state they were ordered to hold on at all costs.

ENGLAND BLAMED.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.
 Von Stein, State Secretary of the Imperial Economic Department, addressing the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, attributed the present distress and danger of future distress, to Great Britain, who had stirred up an economic war. If an economic war is forced upon Germany after the war the people must unfold all their powers to counter-act it.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 23.
 The silver market is quiet.

SUBMARINE EARTHQUAKES.

Tidal Waves at the Bonins.

A report from the Meteorological Observatory at Choshi says the seismometer there on Sunday the 8th instant, recorded a series of earthquake shocks, lasting five hours from 2.20 a.m., at a point 1,717 kilometres off, evidently on the floor of the Pacific. The earthquake caused large tidal waves even off Choshi, where the sea rose by about a foot above normal level.

According to information received in Tokyo, tremendous waves broke over the beach at Choshi-shima, in the Bonins, on Sunday at about 5.30 a.m. A dozen houses were flooded, while seven were washed away. It is not yet known whether there were any casualties.

THE FORGERY CASE.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese was charged on remand with forgery on ten counts. Inspector J. J. Watt prosecuted. Mr. B. Kennedy, assistant accountant in the Mercantile Bank of India, said that the initials on one of the cheques produced were his. The initials authorised payments to be made. It was part of his duty to see that these drafts corresponded with the letters of advice. If they were correct he would initial them.

Ho Sau-ohent, assistant comptroller in the Mercantile Bank of India, stated that the draft was handed to him on September 12. The chop was that of Tai Fung Cheong. It was part of his duty to see that the endorsements in Chinese corresponded with the name in the body of the draft. There was no register of Chinese shops in the Bank, so he could not guarantee that the chop was genuine. He could only guarantee that the endorsement was correct. Further evidence was called and the case is proceeding.

A FRIENDLY GAME.

Gambling Prosecution Fails.

Mr. M. K. Lo represented twenty-one Chinese who were charged at the Police Court this morning with gambling in a restaurant in Wellington Street. A Chinese said that in the execution of a warrant he raided the restaurant and found all the defendants in a room watching the game which was in progress. The alarm was announced by one of the defendants and they dispersed.

Mr. Lo stated that his clients were members of a Guild which had no abode or club quarters. It was the Guild of all the cooks and employees of all the Chinese restaurants in Hongkong and their existence was known to the Police and recognised by the S.O.A. The members of the Guild met twice a year for the purpose of appointing a secretary or discussing financial matters and at the meeting a collection was made in which each member had to pay 50 cents. It was benevolent in this sense, as when a member of the Guild died they would pay a certain amount of money to the dependants of the deceased. On that particular occasion they gathered at the restaurant for the same purpose and before the festival was celebrated several of the defendants started a friendly game of chance, when the Police arrived. On these facts if his Worship convicted and fined the defendants, it would be hard luck on them. Mr. Lo then referred to a section of the Ordinance which he read.

Mr. Wood discharged the defendants. He could only guarantee that the endorsement was correct. Further evidence was called and the case is proceeding.

THE RECENT JAPANESE RIOTS.

Socialist's Suggestion to Statesmen.

It is interesting to learn the view taken by Mr. Sakai Toshihiko, a well-known Japanese Socialist, of the recent rice riots and other grave disturbances in Japan. In a letter to the Tokyo Asahi Mr. Sakai says:—

"I make the following suggestion to Japanese statesmen in and out of office from the bottom of my heart. The only way to prevent the recurrence of such serious disturbances as those occurring recently is to grant the nation universal suffrage speedily, and the only way to prevent the outbreak of riotous strikes by miners and other workers lies in speedily recognising the right of labour to organise. It is all very well to talk about carrying out a social policy, to raise subscriptions from the rich, to start the sale of commodities at reduced prices, to establish public markets, and to increase wages, but as a fundamental policy it is most important to unequivocally recognise the principles of universal suffrage and the right to form labour unions."

"In order to demand from the nation the virtue of self-respect, the Government must first fully recognise the nation's rights and give the people their freedom. It is absurd to expect people to respect themselves when they are treated with contempt and feel they are despised."

"Some one has truly remarked that the rice riots and similar mob movements are a demand unconsciously made by the populace for the carrying-out of universal suffrage. In the same way the violent disturbances created by miners and other workers may well be regarded as a demand for freedom in organising labour unions, unconsciously made by the demonstrators. It is of imperative necessity that statesmen should lend willing ears to these demands."

Mr. Sakai concludes by expressing the hope that he will at least be allowed to give this much of his views without any interference from the authorities.

Further Trouble in Kyushu. Continued disturbances are reported from the Kyushu collieries. It seems that on the occasion of the recent disturbances at the Manda Colliery, Kamamoto Prefecture, a number of men were arrested by the police by mistake—or at least the workers thought there had been an error of judgment made. On Saturday morning (7th instant) the men gathered in order to consider means of recovering their friends, whereupon the troops, who had been detailed to the locality, levelled rifles with fixed bayonets at the crowd and advanced to disperse them. This display of force enraged the men, who though not resorting to any acts of violence, immediately went out on strike.

About 200 of the men working at the Mitsui Mining Company's Miyazaki Colliery held a meeting on Saturday (7th instant), with a view to getting their wages increased by 30 per cent. The police dispersed the meeting, but over 700 men have now gone on strike. At this colliery a number of convicts from Milke Prison and ex-convicts are working. In view of the trouble these men were not sent to work on Saturday evening. On the other hand, the police tried to bring the management and the men to terms, but the management refused to make any compromise. As a result all the workers at the colliery have struck work since Sunday evening (8th instant).

A Detective's Disappearance.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese detective was charged with leaving the service without notifying the Captain Superintendent of Police. Mr. T. H. King, A. S. P., prosecuted and stated that on a certain day a seizure of opium was made by the defendant and another police officer concerned, but the defendant suddenly left the service and the opium had not reached the Police Station. Defendant's excuse was that he was called suddenly away to participate in ancestral ceremonies. Mr. J. B. Wood sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

WHAT FRONTIERSMEN DID.

The Tragedy of East Africa Not Yet Over.

Max Pemberton writes the Weekly Dispatch as follows:—
 "We have gleaned the German out of his own East Africa, but he is still roving about Portuguese territory. Some think that there is a good deal to be done in that benighted country, and one of them is Colonel Driscoll, D.S.O."

We all knew the Colonel and his Scouts at the time of the Boer War, and some merry tales were told of him. The frontiersmen were grand fellows, but sometimes they got a little out of hand. But that, after all, was a detail, and the services they rendered the Empire were incalculable.

When Armageddon came, Colonel Driscoll immediately offered his battalions to Lord Kitchener and the Colonial Office. He was turned down with curt thanks. He had offered to clear the Germans out of East Africa in three months, but Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt would have none of him. "We are sending Imperial forces from India," he said. Heaven and the Treasury alone know what that false move cost the country.

"They were the wrong men for the job," said Colonel Driscoll to me recently. "You know what happened. They landed at Tange, and met the Askaris for the first time. Then they got back to their ships, again, as quickly as they could. We found the bodies of some of them on the beach a year later when we got down. The sun had baked them, and they were mummified. In the officers' pockets were their cigarette cases. The natives had been afraid to rifle the dead."

I asked the Colonel how it came that the Germans had been able to enlist the services of such fine troops; and he told me:

The Askaris, he said, are not the real natives of German East Africa. They are the old Arab slave raiders. They are the men who had slave camps right across the African Continent. In the old days their butcheries were appalling. They would raid a village and kill with their long knives every native who was not a market commodity. The women, especially the young girls, they sold where they could. And they were always without pity. If a nigger on the march showed the slightest sign of sickness or fatigue the knife was out and into his side in a moment.

"The Germans knew what fighters they were, and armed them long before 1914. They made fine soldiers of them while they were building their railways upon our front and that of the Portuguese. The real native was no good to them. He was a meek fellow whom they shot or hanged upon the smallest provocation. That is why, when war broke out, the native helped our men so readily. God help him in his turn if the Germans ever get back to East Africa."

"You yourself," I suggested, "have been three years in that far from desirable country." He said that it was so. Never in my life have I seen a man who betrayed so clearly the terrible burden he had carried.

"I have had three years of it," he said. "I am the only officer of my battalion who came right through. Now I have three months' leave—two at my own expense. My men began at Victoria Nyanza, that great freshwater lake upon which you can get storms which would wreck a liner. We were to attack the forts at Bukoba by night, but things went wrong and we had to attack them by day. My men swarmed up sheer precipices and then took cover as they had been taught to do by the Boers. We had two machine guns borrowed from the East African Mounted Rifles, and the Askaris had ten times the number. But we crept up foot by foot until we made a charge and looted them out. That was on the plateau, and the weather not insupportable."

"It's very different when you get down to the plains and the bush. I don't think any words could describe that. A vast and almost impenetrable forest so thick that when an aeroplane goes up the observer sees nothing but a great green carpet below him. And wild animals, mind you, as well as wild devils to fight; the sun burning your very flesh; the flies intolerable."

"Imagine a camp at night under these conditions. Round and about the lions are roaring from hunger. Hyenas prowl in the hope of snapping up a sentry or leaping in and carrying off a wounded man. The troops have had no provisions for three days, perhaps, and all they get is the buck they have shot or the offering some native has made. During the day this very column has been charged by a rhinoceros and several men trampled upon. It will march through the forest some bush to-morrow not knowing from hour to hour when it may fall into a trap and the Askaris be on it. At such times the fate of its wounded is too awful to contemplate. My heart bleeds when I remember what some of those poor fellows have been through."

"There were no ambulances in the bush, you must know. Wounded men were carried on the shoulders of natives for days. If anything happened they were dropped in a bush. The bearers could not stand rifle fire, and if even a single shot was fired they let their burden go and ran. Imagine the fate of a poor fellow, say with a crushed leg, who was deserted in this way. Perhaps he had been in rags at the start. Our men's clothes literally fell from their backs towards the end of the war and they were tied together with any old bits of string the wearers could lay hands upon. A wounded man might well strip these rags from him and be sent to the coast quite naked. The sun baked him intolerably. He suffered agonies of thirst. Then the moment came when a wandering Askari fired a shot from the scrub and every nigger ran."

"The wounded man, thrown down as though he were a sack, lay on the track alone and helpless. All about him in the deep bush were the scattered 'darkies,' their eyes shining like coals, their attitude that of rabbits which seek a burrow. I have even known a nigger, driven by fear, to leap into a pool and merely to show his mouth above water like a hippopotamus in the Zou. But in any case they ran at the first alarm, and there the wounded man lay, black with flies, his skin red-hot from the sun, his sufferings easy to be imagined. And still my men were undaunted, and nothing would keep them back. I have known a man with a temperature of 105 Fahrenheit stagger up in the morning and insist upon continuing the march. It was the old spirit of my Scouts ever unquenchable."

"The native—the old natives, as I have said—were always on our side. What would have happened to us if they had not hated the German like the devil I cannot tell you. But they followed us through the bush, often for miles, brought us food and attached themselves to us as servants, who were quite ready to carry rifles upon occasion. This was very helpful, for sometimes at night, when the force was absolutely without provisions, we had to send men scouting in native villages, and they could easily have been betrayed. Nothing would have been easier for a treacherous native than to have sneaked out while two or three of our men were in his hut and to have warned the nearest camp of Askaria. It never happened. The looting of the Blende Bees was too universal."

"All this sounds bad enough, but believe me, it gives you but a poor account of what it cost us to win 'German East.' Poor Solons, as you know, fell in the last action we fought. He was shot through the face when leading his men against a 'strong Askari position.' But he must have known before he died that the work was almost done."

A great work truly. And, as far as the frontiersmen are concerned, a work in need of money. Supply these wonderful men should be the last to have to sell us that. Is it not possible, even yet, to have a 'Frontiersmen's Day'?

CLEARING A JUNGLE.

Rubber Company's Great Work.

Announcement by the United States Rubber Company that its rubber plantation in Sumatra has begun to produce crude rubber in substantial quantities has focused the attention of the remarkable achievement of the company in transforming an area of \$10,000,000 45,000 acres of dense jungle in the Dutch island into the largest single rubber plantation on earth.

The location of the plantation is ideal for rubber trees, but the conditions are hard on human beings. The rays of the equatorial sun blaze straight down and the rainfalls are prodigious. The combination of heat and moisture, with an absence of high winds, makes the most satisfactory climate for rubber trees, and the five million trees now growing in stately ranks on the plantation are thriving. The space between the trees is carefully cultivated, because carelessness in cultivation brings on diseases which quickly work havoc among the trees.

International Experts. On the plantation the company employs English and American experts. The active management of the estates composing the plantation is in the hands of Dutchmen, in recognition of the fact that Sumatra is a Dutch possession. In accordance with custom, yearly fees are paid to the native Sultans whose claim of overlordship over the various localities in which the plantation is situated is recognised by the Dutch Government. The labourers are Javanese, Batak, Chinese, Malays, and Tamils, the latter from southern India. In this ployplot group of employees are about 14,000 persons.

When work on the project began the rubber company found itself facing a tropical jungle. Foot by foot was cut through, great trees were cut down and the roots pulled out, and the heavy undergrowth cleared away; but so close a race does the jungle run with civilisation that were the plantation abandoned for three years little trace of it could be found when the three years had elapsed. At the present time, however, the seventy square miles comprised in the plantation are kept in a way that would gladden the heart of an American farmer.

Although the jungle has fallen back before the axe and the hoe, there are frequent reminders that it has not yet lost its power. Recently a trap was set for a man-eating tiger that was committing depredations on the edge of the clearing, but the victim was a sixteen-foot python. The python is not so much dreaded by the natives as is the smaller, but deadlier cobra. A few weeks ago there was received at the company's New York office the skin of an 11-foot cobra, the largest yet killed on the plantation.

Elephants, too. Elephants, which were a pest at first because they seemed to find great pleasure in pulling up the young rubber trees, are now very scarce. Monkeys are to be found in large numbers and are particularly bothersome, in that they steal the latex cups from the trees and hide them, and play other pranks that interfere with the work. Small lizards of the chameleon type crawl about the homes unmolested, because they are the natural enemy of the mosquito, the worst pest of all.

Large nurseries provide the young rubber trees, which are set out on the plantation when they are very small. They grow rapidly, and in a year are ten feet tall, and in three years attain a height of twenty-five feet, and after that soon become towering trees. At the end of four or five years they begin to produce. As yet there are no reliable statistics to show the life of a tree, but there are twenty-five-year-old trees in the Malay peninsula which manifestly have not yet reached their prime, while in the upper Amazon in South America there are trees more than one hundred years old, and nearly a yard in diameter, which still yield richly.

When the plantation work began a staff of chemical, agricultural, and practical experts took up their residence at the headquarters on the island with the express purpose of development of a crude rubber that would be especially adapted for use in the United States.

ENEMY ALIENS.

Committee's Suggestions.

The report of the six members of Parliament who at the request of the Prime Minister have been preparing a statement of their views on the alien question was presented to the Government recently.

The Committee recommends: That every male enemy alien over 18 be interned forthwith, unless there is definite national or medical reason for exemption. Alien women of enemy origin, except those whose husbands have been granted exemption from internment, shall, so far as practicable, be repatriated.

Review by the Advisory Committee and cancellation (unless there are national reasons to the contrary) of all certificates of naturalisation granted to enemy aliens since January 1, 1914 (the date of the coming into force of the German Imperial and State Nationality Law). Cancellation of 'naturalisation' certificates granted to enemy aliens before January 1, 1914, where an Advisory Committee is satisfied the continuance of the certificate is contrary to the public good.

Review of neutrals' naturalisation certificates granted since August 1, 1914. The closest examination into the conduct and associations of enemies who have become naturalised neutrals or allies and are resident or occasionally resident in this country.

Discharge forthwith of all persons, male or female, of enemy origin employed in any Government office or department.

Removal, except on medical grounds, of all persons of enemy origin or association from all prohibited areas. Discontinuance of the issue of passes to persons of enemy origin or association to visit prohibited areas.

All changes of name since August 1, 1914, by persons of enemy origin to be made inoperative until six months after peace. Winding up of all enemy businesses to be completed within three months. Winding up orders for all branches or agencies of enemy banks to be made forthwith.

Revision of internment camp regulations, especially in regard to rationing, transport, leave, and visitors. An internment camp inspection committee of members of Parliament to be empowered to make recommendations regarding administration.

Stricter supervision of the movements on shore of neutrals employed on ships calling at British ports, and the boarding of vessels by unauthorised persons to be prohibited.

In a covering letter the Committee record their belief that though much justifiable public anxiety exists 'concerning the freedom of persons of enemy origin, any wholesale charge of treason against such persons is unwarranted. In their opinion one of the causes contributing to the present alien situation is the lack of co-ordination between the eight departments concerned in the matter. They suggest that responsibility for the control of aliens during the war might be placed in charge of one individual, conceivably the Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Office, who should be chairman of an inter-departmental committee, co-ordinating the activities of the various departments concerned and be responsible for the administration of a uniform and clearly defined Government policy.

The Committee add that they are preparing a separate and secret report on the question of espionage based upon certain facts that have been placed before them in the course of their investigations.

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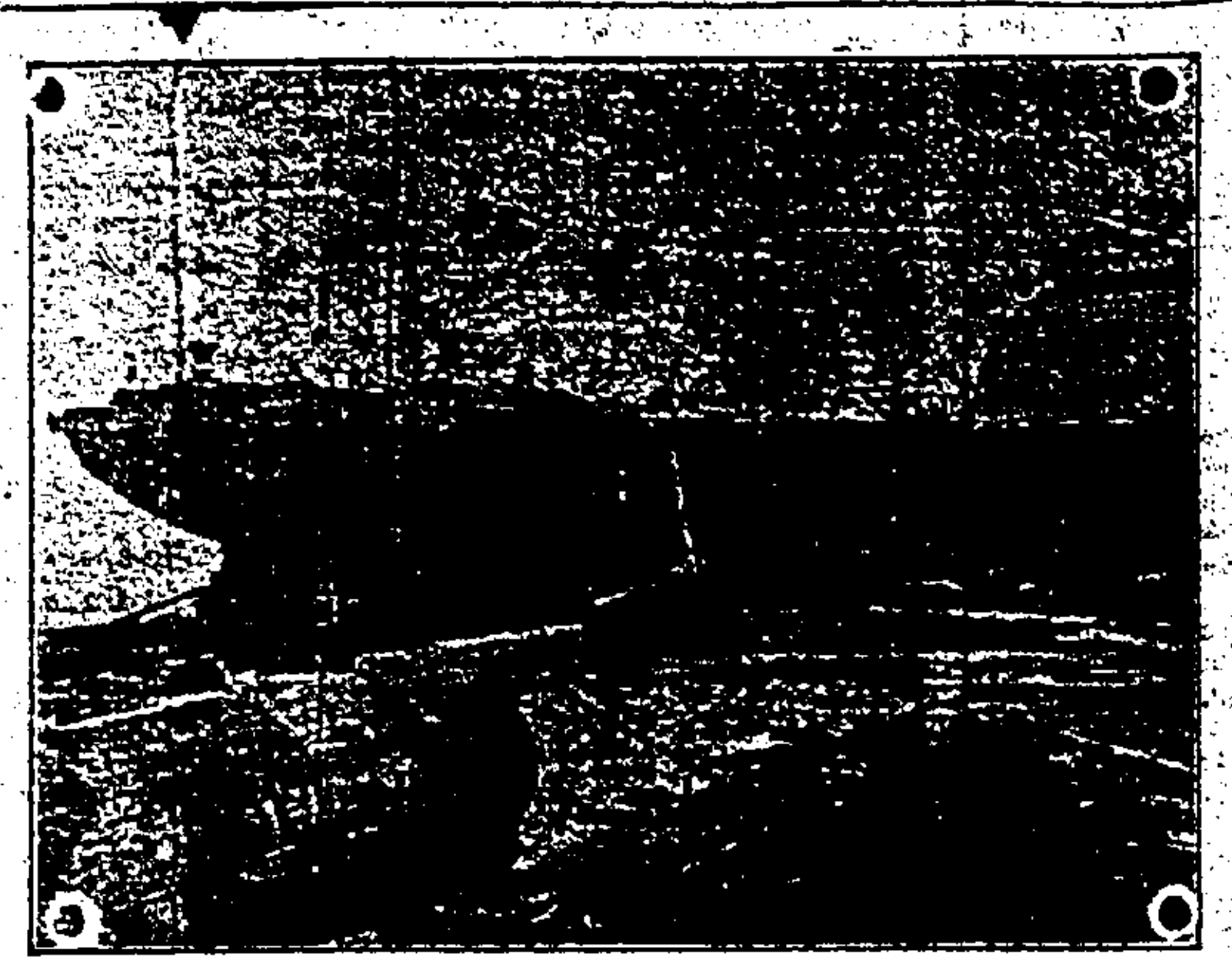
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Silkworms in Austria.

With a view partly to reviving the silk industry in Austria and partly to providing remunerative occupation for disabled soldiers, Frau Bitchel, of Braun, has succeeded, with the help of a scientist, in bringing 1,000 cocoons of the silk-worm from North China to Austria since the beginning of the war. The movement has the support of the Ministry of Agriculture. Courses on the breeding of silk-worms, etc., are given in the schools for disabled soldiers, and an exhibition has been opened in Vienna by the Minister of Social Welfare.

Advertising German Goods.

Among interesting facts unearthed by the Deputy Attorney General in New York relating to German propaganda in the United States is a statement published to-day that millions of dollars were held at the disposal of advertising firms in New York for promoting German commercial enterprises at the end of the war. Shortly after the unrestricted submarine campaign had begun one agent approached a well-known advertising firm and after stating that the war would end in a German victory by June, 1917, discussed plans for an advertising contract involving the expenditure of \$300,000 yearly for five years. Plates and printed matter advertising German products were prepared on a vast scale, and were only withdrawn upon the entrance of the United States into the war.

Coal Carbonisation.

A prominent official, who has made extensive inquiry into the fuel and power economies that might be effected by the establishment of low carbonisation plants has sent to the Empire Resources Development Committee an instructive document showing that, in addition to an immense saving in local factory costs, considerable profits would accrue for the carbonisation plants themselves. "After a close study of the matter," he concludes, "we are convinced that an absolute revolution will be brought about in the near future by the substitution of low temperature carbonisation for the present wasteful methods of burning bituminous coal. The economies to be effected are as great as to leave no room for doubt. Manufacturing plants that do not keep pace with this revolution will have little chance of competing if the process is

widely adopted—as it promises to be—in other countries." The writer adds that each ton of coal carbonised should, on a pre-war basis, show a profit of 6s if the plant is of a capacity of 1,000 tons per day and upwards; and he urges, in harmony with the Empire Resources Committee's policy, that the advantages of low carbonisation should be made available, on a national basis, for factories in all parts of the country.

American Dyes.

One of the large department stores in Boston recently held an exhibition of dyes which are now produced in the United States. The exhibit of the National Aniline and Chemical Co. which was previously shown by the Sixth National Textile Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, was brought to Boston for the occasion. The exhibit, H. M. Conner General at Boston writes, consisted of dye stuffs contained in jars, which served the purpose of illustrating the wide range of products now being regularly manufactured at the various plants of the company. They were arranged in various groups—acid colours, developed colours, sulphur colours, chrome colours, and basic colours. Two jars were shown, one containing synthetic alizarine red, which is being developed at the Brooklyn works. To this array of dyes there are being added, from time to time, new products, to which especial attention of the industry is promptly directed. Another interesting exhibit was a working unit of a fully equipped colour-testing laboratory, where actual trials and tests are being made. Supplementing the exhibit of products, there were manufactured goods, hats, leather, cotton, silk, and cloth of various kinds used in the Army and Navy—all dyed with colours produced by the company, and set forth to demonstrate the wide adaptability of its products for every phase of textile colour. Included in the exhibit were two revolving cases upon which dyed patterns were displayed. There were two strips of each pattern, one dyed by the National Company, and the other dyed with parallel dyes of known German origin of the same class. Both strips had been equally exposed to the light, etc., and the result demonstrated that the dyes regularly manufactured by the company possess the same degree of fastness as dyes of the same class of German origin that were formerly imported.

A FISH STORY.

A Tale from the Front.

North of Fere-en-Tardenois there is a pond which before the Germans came, was a popular fishing place for French soldiers resting in the nearby woods. Since the Germans have been driven back Americans have tried fishing in the pond, but without success. Then the French came along, and for three days different detachments fished and fished, but caught none. Some of the French had been there before when the fish were plentiful, and made an investigation in an endeavour to determine how the Germans caught all the fish, figuring that they must have used some great net as none of the fishermen had even a suggestion of a bite.

The pond is not deep and an American, using a raft and a pole, discovered a deep hole in the middle of the little patch of water. The discovery of this hole answered the question why there was no fish there—the hole was caused by the explosion of a shell which had killed all the fish, but whether it was an American, French, or German shell is still unanswered.

Along the road leading into Fiermes the French, before the Germans came, used a clump of woods as a storehouse for ammunition, and placed a large sign near the entrance. After the Germans came they used the wood for a similar purpose, nailing up a board over the French sign. This board bore the German word for "forbidden." Then the Americans came, and above the German sign nailed another board labelled, "Keep out; this means you."

Berliners to Go Barefoot.

The clothing department of Germany has published the following notice to the people of Berlin:—"We warn you to go barefooted. We notice that recently many people have been going about shoeless and stockinged. This is a holy example, which everyone must follow unless our stocks of wool are to be scrapped. The practice must become more and more popular, otherwise compulsion will have to be resorted to." The papers recommend school children and students of both sexes not to fear ridicule, but to set the example.

CARE OF SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Indian Temple in France. It was announced at the last meeting of the Imperial War Graves Commission that M. Clemenceau had decided to appoint a Committee to consider the means by which the Imperial War Graves Commission could be given the greatest possible freedom in the construction and control of British cemeteries in France through a permanent Joint Anglo-French Commission. On the motion of Sir Alfred Mond, seconded by Sir George Perley, it was resolved that Lieutenant General Sir C. F. N. Moorshead (Adjutant-General), Brigadier-General Fabian Ware (vice-chairman of the Commission), and Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Kenyon (Director of the British Museum), should be appointed the British representatives on this Committee. Sir William Garstin has also been nominated to serve in this capacity.

The Commission adopted recommendations submitted by a Committee, consisting of Lord Islington, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, Sir Shihabuddin Ahmed Aftab Khan, and Sir Prabhakant Pannik, which had been appointed to consider the special questions arising with regard to the graves of Indian soldiers. One of its recommendations was that Sir E. Layton and Mr. Herbert Baker should prepare designs for a mosque and temple to be erected in France as memorials to all Indians who had fallen in France and Belgium during the war. Instructions were given that designs of the memorial buildings should be prepared for the approval of the Commission.

A Committee consisting of Sir Thomas Mackenzie, Mr. R. G. Kipling, and Mr. Harry Gosling, was appointed to report to the Commission with regard to the proposals which had been made as to the care of sailors' and soldiers' graves and the construction and maintenance of cemeteries in the United Kingdom, as distinct from those abroad, in connection with which a definite policy had been approved, and was now being carried out.

It was announced that as a result of negotiations which had taken place, the provisions of the Italian and Greek Government with regard to the provisions of land in these countries, on conditions similar to those under which land had already been

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/8
Demand	3/8 3/16
30 d/s	3/8 5/16
60 d/s	3/8 7/16
4 m/s	3/8 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	158
T/T Japan	160 3/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	87 1/2
T/T Java	184 1/2
T/T Manila	N. m.
T/T France	490
Demand, Paris	493 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/9 3/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/9 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/9 3/4
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	3/9 3/4
30 d/s San Francisco	88 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	5,07 1/2
6 m/s. France	5,12 1/2
Demand Germany	Nom.
Demand New York	87 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	176
Demand, Singapore	158
On Haiphong	114 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	42
Sovereign	5.40 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	43
Bar Silver, per oz	49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER 100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	50% prem.
" 5 "	8 1/2%
Canton	4% dis.

provided by the French, Belgian, and Egyptian Government.

The Chairman made a statement as to the support which had been given by the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John to the work undertaken in connection with the graves of our sailors and soldiers, particularly that of photographing the graves and of planting the cemeteries. The Commission unanimously placed on record its appreciation of and gratitude for the generous assistance consistently accorded by the Red Cross Society in all theatres of military activity throughout the war.

It was resolved, on the motion of Sir William Gosling, that the provisions made by the Egyptian Government for the appointment of a Committee to undertake the work of laying out the cemeteries in Egypt should be accepted, and that the Committee should be constituted in an agency of the Commission.

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NOTICES

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Time	Frequency
200 a.m.	to 400 a.m.	Every 15 min.	
400	to 500	"	
500	to 600	"	
600	to 700	"	
700	to 800	"	
800	to 900	"	
900	to 1000	"	
1000	to 1100	"	
1100	to 1200	"	
1200	to 1300	"	
1300	to 1400	"	
1400	to 1500	"	
1500	to 1600	"	
1600	to 1700	"	
1700	to 1800	"	
1800	to 1900	"	
1900	to 2000	"	

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

From	To	Time	Frequency
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.	
10.30	to 11.00	"	
11.00	to 12.00	"	
12.00	to 1.00	"	
1.00	to 2.00	"	
2.00	to 3.00	"	
3.00	to 4.00	"	
4.00	to 5.00	"	
5.00	to 6.00	"	
6.00	to 7.00	"	
7.00	to 8.00	"	

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$13,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling—£1,500,000 at 21—\$15,000,000. Silver—\$15,500,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors—\$14,500,000.

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